MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

28 DECEMBER 1981

Israel

Sharon, Arens Interview -- In a 23 December interview with YEDI'OT AHARONOT, Defense Minister Ari'el Sharon accused the United States of wanting to make Israel return to its 1967 borders and asserted that the Golan Heights Law was necessary in order to make it clear that Israel will not do so. Saying that the United States does not understand the situation in Israel, he stressed that Prime Minister Menahem Begin's strong words during his 20 December meeting with U.S. Ambassador Samuel Lewis were intended to tell the Americans that no U.S.-imposed penalties will make Israel withdraw to the 1967 lines. Asked about the U.S.-Israeli strategic cooperation agreement, Sharon said it still exists "as a formal agreement" and there are indications that it will still be implemented. He said, however, that the United States had violated the agreement by suspending it and this action should cause "serious concern" about U.S. credibility.

Speaking on Jerusalem radio's English service, Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee Chairman Moshe Arens said the United States has decided to adopt the Saudi Arabian position on Middle East issues, not realizing that the Saudi position is that of the PLO, Libyan leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi and Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad. The new U.S. position, he added, probably involves moving away from the Camp David agreements.

Yamit Compensation Dispute -- Jerusalem radio reported that the Yamit action committee rejected a government offer to resume negotiations on compensation for settlers who must leave when the Sinai is handed over to Egypt next April. According to Jerusalem television, Yamit residents announced that their confrontation with the government will now become violent. Jerusalem radio reported that Deputy Prime Minister Simha Ehrlich told the Cabinet that the southern area military commander has stated he can no longer guarantee Ehrlich's safety if he comes to Yamit. Another radio report said the dispute centers on compensation for businesses and other nonresidential property; three-quarters of Yamit's residents have already been compensated for their houses and received relocation grants.

Egypt

Prisoners Released -- MENA carried the names of 39 prisoners released on 26 December on instructions from the socialist public prosecutor. Citing an official from the prosecutor's office, MENA said those released included political figures and others linked with the "sectarian sedition incidents" who were freed for humanitarian reasons. Citing OCTOBER magazine, Beirut radio reported that 'Umar 'Abd al-Fattah at-Talmasani, one of those listed, is the leader of Egypt's Muslim Brotherhood group. It added that a number of Coptic clergymen were also freed.

Mubarak Meets Copts -- President Muhammad Husni Mubarak met on 26 December with the Coptic Church's five-man papal committee, MENA reported. After the meeting, the archbishop of Al-Gharbiyah told MENA that Mubarak gave them certain instructions and affirmed his belief in the patriotism of the church. The archbishop expressed his confidence that detained Christians will be released at the "appropriate" time.

Ghali Interview -- During an interview with the Israeli newspaper YEDI'OT AHARONOT, Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali repeatedly stressed that Egypt will continue to pursue the peace process after Israel withdraws from the Sinai next April, despite the fact that Israel's Golan Heights Law has raised a serious obstacle to that process. He said that after the Israeli withdrawal, Egypt will concentrate on bringing moderate Arab states into the peace process.

Inter-Arab Affairs

Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad continued his tour of Arabian Peninsula countries, visiting Bahrain, Qatar, the UAE, the YAR and the PDRY between 24 and 27 December, according to local radio and news agency reports. WAKH reports noted that Al-Asad's talks with the leaders of Bahrain, Qatar and the UAE focused on the recent application of Israeli law to the Golan Heights. The leaders agreed to continue contacts on this issue. According to Damascus radio reports, the same topic was discussed during Al-Asad's meetings in the YAR and the PDRY. Citing Kuwait's Acting Minister of State for Cabinet Affairs Dr 'Abd ar-Rahman al-Awadhi, KUNA reported that during talks in Kuwait last week, Al-Asad and Kuwaiti Amir Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad as-Sabah discussed the Iraqi-Iranian war and the convening of an Arab foreign ministers meeting to prepare for the forthcoming Arab summit.

Jordan

In an interview with the Beirut magazine AN-NAHAR AL-'ARABI WA AD-DUWALI, reported by Amman radio, King Husayn warned that Israel now has enough weapons and arms-producing capability to wage war on all fronts for at least 6 months without outside help. He called for an Arab summit meeting to resolve differences, including Syrian-Jordanian hostility and the Iraqi-Iranian war. He stressed that the Saudi peace initiative has now become an Arab initiative supported by the majority of Arab states. King Husayn denied Syrian charges of Jordanian interference in Syria's internal affairs, asserting that the two issues dividing Syria and Jordan are the Lebanese situation and the Iraqi-Iranian war. Elsewhere in the interview, the king expressed dissatisfaction with current French policy on the Middle East.

Lebanon

Citing UNIFIL sources, Jerusalem radio reported that Maj Sa'd Haddad's Christian militia forces expelled 16 southern Lebanese from their villages to Tyre late last week. The 16 were told that they could not return home until the Palestinians release seven southern Lebanese residents they have captured. According to the clandestine Voice of Palestine radio, the militia forces are conducting a campaign of random arrests and deportations and are holding "dozens" of southern Lebanese villagers in a prison in 'Aynata.

On 27 and 28 December the Voice of Hope radio broadcast six communiques issued by the "Front for the Liberation of Lebanon from the Syrian-Palestinian Occupation." The communiques detailed recent attacks by the front on the Arab Deterrent Forces in southern Lebanon. The radio said the group has decided to confine its military activities to strikes against the occupying forces.

The Voice of Palestine reported that new security measures took effect in Beirut as of 27 December, supervised by the Arab Deterrent Forces and the Lebanese National Movement's security detachment. Beirut radio reported an explosion at a Beirut hotel on 24 December. The first report said it was caused by booby-trapped cars, but the radio later said an exploding gas cylinder triggered the blast. AFP reported receiving an anonymous telephone call advising the U.S. and Italian ambassadors in Beirut to leave Lebanon immediately to avoid being killed.

PDRY

According to Aden radio, PDRY leader 'Ali Nasir Muhammad told the Abu Dhabi newspaper AL-WAHDAH that "false allegations" about a Soviet military presence in the PDRY are meant to prepare the way for and justify a large-scale U.S. military presence in other Arabian Peninsula countries. He said that PDRY-Soviet relations are based on fruitful cooperation, mutual respect and the Soviet Union's support for the Yemeni people and Arab cause.

Iraq

Treaty With Saudi Arabia -- INA announced that Iraq and Saudi Arabia signed a border treaty during a visit to Iraq by Saudi Interior Minister Prince Nayif ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz. In a speech at the signing ceremony, reported by INA, Prince Nayif praised Iraq's "heroic stand" in its war with Iran and urged all Arab countries to support Iraq, which he said is defending the entire Arab nation. According to a later INA report, Prince Nayif also met with Iraqi President Saddam Husayn to convey a message from Saudi King Khalid ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz reiterating Saudi support for Iraq in its battle with Iran.

Minister of State Interviewed -- In an interview published in the 22 December issue of the Kuwaiti paper AS-SIYASAH, Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Hamid 'Alwan said that Iraq has relations of "close cooperation" with the Soviet Union, based on the Iraqi-Soviet friendship and cooperation treaty. He added that Iraq is satisfied with these relations, which he said have improved recently. Speaking about the Fes summit meeting, 'Alwan stressed that President Saddam Husayn's absence was not a reflection of a "negative attitude" and that Iraq is eager to attend Arab summits. He opined that the Saudi peace plan, which was submitted at the conference, was not sufficiently studied and discussed in advance by the Arab countries.

Iran

Relations With Gulf Countries -- According to PARS, President 'Ali Khamene'i told ETTELA'AT that Iran does not want to see unrest and insecurity in the Persian Gulf countries, including Bahrain, the UAE and Kuwait. He added that recent allegations of Iranain involvement with a terrorist group arrested in Bahrain are an element in "treacherous conspiracies" against Islam and Iran, aimed at laying the groundwork for big power expansion and aggression.

Tehran radio's Arabic service reported that the "Bahrain Liberation Front" has written to the United Nations appealing on behalf of more than 1,000 Bahrainis who it alleges are imprisoned and tortured by Bahrain. Citing SOBH-E AZADEGAN, PARS reported that the front issued a statement claiming that some 900 innocent people have been arrested in Bahrain merely for supporting Islam and the Islamic revolution.

Security Situation -- a 24 December Tehran radio report revealed that the Friday Imam of Bukan was assassinated by an "illegal armed group" on 22 December. Citing Iranian television, AFP reports noted the 23 December execution in Tehran of 22 people convicted of armed revolt against the Islamic Republic as well as the execution of five other people in Masjed Soleyman and Gach Saran. A 25 December statement issued by the revolution guards and broadcast by Tehran radio claimed that 72 members of the Mojahedin-e Khalq have been arrested in Tehran in recent weeks, as have 10 members of Peykar in Tehran and Karaj. The statement added that 90 members and sympathizers of the minority faction of the Cherikha-ya Feda'iyan-e Khalq group were captured over the past 2 months and that 5 members were killed during a shootout with guards. PARS and Tehran radio reported several clashes between government forces and "counterrevolutionaries" over the past week in West Azarbayjan and Kordestan.

Iran-Iraq Conflict

Arms Purchase Denials -- Iranian Prime Minister Mir-Hoseyn Musavi categorically denied a U.S. statement that Iran is purchasing arms from the Soviet Union, PARS reported. However, he went on to state that Iran buys arms from whomever it wishes, although such purchases do not create "special ties" between Iran and either superpower. According to an interview broadcast by Tehran radio, Supreme Defense Council member 'Ali Akbar Hashemi-Rafsanjani said that Iran is restricted from obtaining arms only from Israel and that it buys equipment from both Western and Eastern suppliers.

According to PARS, Foreign Minister 'Ali Akbar Velayati firmly denied a report appearing in London's SUNDAY TIMES that Iranian officials have held talks with the U.S. Defense Department on the possible purchase of U.S. arms. He said Iran wants no relations or business with the United States.

Military Situation -- Iranian Joint Staff communiques broadcast by Tehran radio over the weekend reported continued fighting in the Gilan-e Gharb and Siah Kuh regions, with Iranian forces foiling Iraqi attacks. The 26 December communique reported 450 Iraqi calualties during a battle in Siah Kuh. According to a 26 December PARS report, Iranian forces heavily damaged Iraqi port installations at Al-Faw. Iraqi Armed Forces communiques, carried by INA and Baghdad radio, also indicated continued heavy fighting in Iran's Gilan-e Gharb sector.

Afghanistan-Pakistan

A spokesman for the DRA Defense Ministry denied recent Pakistani charges that Afghan helicopter gunships violated Pakistani airspace to strafe a refugee camp, Kabul radio reported.

Pakistan

In a 24 December speech to the nation, broadcast live by Karachi radio, President Mohammad Ziaul Haq announced the formation of a Federal Council empowered to "discuss" all national issues and to recommend new laws or amend existing laws. The president said the council is the best way to include the maximum number of people in state administration under circumstances in which elections are impossible. He said the council will consist of a maximum of 350 members, including religious figures and political representatives of political parties. The president added that the council will not only give advice on government affairs but also help to apply Islam in Pakistan society.

Turning to foreign affairs, the president revealed that India responded to Pakistan's offer of a nonaggression pact with a message containing several "positive" points and some points requiring clarification. He announced that Pakistan's foreign minister has accepted an invitation to visit India for negotiations.

FBIS DAILY REPORT

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'ARAFAT INSPECTS MOUNT HERMON POSITIONS

NC250726 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic 0645 GMT 25 Dec 81

[Text] Yesterday, the brother commander in chief of the Palestinian revolution forces [Yasir 'Arafat] made an inspection tour of the joint forces in the eastern sector of Mount Hermon. During the tour he met with the commanders of units, axes and battalions in the area, gave instructions to them, briefed them on the latest developments and explained to them the political and military situation in the light of the current developments in the area.

The brother military commanders briefed the brother commander in chief on the military situation on the ground.

The brother commander in chief was accompanied in his tour by Colonel Abu Hajim, commander of Al-Karamah forces and Khattab, political commissioner of Al-'Asifah forces.

'ARAFAT MEETS WITH SOVIET CHARGE IN BEIRUT

NC250733 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic 0645 GMT 25 Dec 81

[Text] Last night Brother Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] received the Soviet charge d'affaires in Beirut, who handed him an important message from the Soviet leaders dealing with the current situation in the area in the light of the Israeli enemy's announcement on annexing the Golan.

Brother Abu 'Ammar conveyed to the Soviet charge a verbal message for the Soviet leaders dealing with the situation in the area, especially the Israeli military concentrations in occupied northern Palestine.

'ARAFAT TOURS JOINT FORCE POSITIONS IN BEIRUT

NC260710 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic 0645 GMT 26 Dec 81

[Text] Brother Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat], commander in chief of the Palestinian revolution forces, yesterday made an inspection tour of the joint forces' positions in Beirut to examine closely our fighters' readiness to confront any possible aggression by the Zionist enemy. The brother commander in chief was accompanied by brothers Nabil 'Amr and Abu at'Tayyib, members of Fatah Revolutionary Council.

'ARAFAT ADDRESSES FATAH POLITICAL STUDENTS

NC270834 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic 0645 GMT 27 Dec 81

[Text] Brother Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat], PLO Executive Committee chairman and commander in chief of the Palestinian revolution forces, has affirmed that the Palestinian revolution is passing through difficult and delicate circumstances and is at a new turning point at this inopportune time for Arabs. The brother commander said the Palestinian revolution was recently subjected to a ferocious onslaught, the aim of which was not to cause trouble for the Palestinian cause and revolution, but to strike at the independence of the Palestinian decision.

The brother commander in chief was speaking at a meeting of martyr Majid Abu Sharar's political course at the revolutionary cadres school belonging to the Department of Mobilization and Political Guidance of the Al-'Asifah forces.

In his speech to the members and cadre of the course, Brother Abu 'Ammar said the statement issued by the Fatah Revolutionary Council noted this plot and shut several suspect mouths which for a moment though they could strike at our revolution and undermine our independent Palestinian decision. He added: At this inopportune time for the Arabs, plots are increasing against our people, who believe in God and who believe in the inevitability of their victory. We faced the 15-day war, and no one believed we were fighting alone in that war. However, we were alone.

Brother Abu 'Ammar said: We are eager to maintain our independent Palestinian decision and to keep it separate from narrow regional disputes lest they divert it from its great noble objective. He added: We feel great pain at seeing how much has been spent on the Iraqi-Iranian war and for the martyrs who have fallen so far. The plan is that Iraq and Iran -- the biggest powers in the Gulf -- should remain preoccupied so that we will return to point zero. 'Abd an'Nasir used to say: No to the U.S. and British bases in the Gulf. However, the U.S. fleet, accompanied by units of the British, Australian and West German fleets, has entered the Gulf, the Arabian Sea and the Indian Ocean. In other words, we have returned to point zero. This is one of the aims of preoccupying Iraq and Iran with this losing war for both sides.

Brother Abu 'Ammar added: The plan is that this war -- this war of blood and oil -- should continue while the whole world remains silent because it is a war of attrition.

The brother commander in chief affirmed that at this inopportune time for Arabs, our people and revolution are creating a miracle by passing through all these difficulties and dark tunnels. Our miracle is that we have breached the wall of illusion and fear. It is we who have begun to cause fear. The epic of our revolution is that at this inopportune time it is achieving victories and realizing gains.

Brother Abu 'Ammar noted that we in the Palestinian revolution do make events and that those who make events can see what might happen following these events. Therefore, our future outlook is obvious and clear, and this is the difference between us and others. We make events, while others write about them. We make history, while others record it.

Brother Abu 'Ammar noted that we are embarking on a difficult period and that the new year will witness changes in political alliances and axes. However, nc one can make a decision on our behalf. Our revolution is not subjected to or guided by the decision of anyone, except the decision of our people and our Arab nation.

Speaking about the huge Zionist military concentrations in southern Lebanon preparing for a strike at the Palestinian revolution -- the difficult factor in this area -- he said: This factor is the target because no one can jump over it. I challenge Reagan, Begin and all the As-Sadats in our nation to try to impose a solution, stability or security in the area by jumping over our difficult Palestinian factor.

Affirming that the Palestinian revolution is prepared for any eventuality and is ready for any battle, Brother Abu 'Ammar said: I have confidence in the heroes of our revolution. When I make a challenge, I know exactly what I am saying.

Brother Abu 'Ammar also indicated that the annexation of the Golan was agreed upon in advance between Washington and Israel, since Israel could not have announced the annexation of the Golan without the support of the centers of power in the United States and Israel is an indivisible part of these U.S. institutions.

FATAH COUNCIL DISCUSSES ZIONIST 'ONSLAUGHT'

NC250856 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic 0645 GMT 25 Dec 81

[Text] On Wednesday, 23 December, the Fatah Revolutionary Council held an emergency meeting during which the current political situation on the Palestinian, Arab and international levels as well as the current military possibilities were discussed.

The council also discussed several Palestinian and Arab issues and the great challenges facing our revolution and Arab nation which are represented by the all-out imperialist-Zionist onslaught against our Arab nation. Recently, this onslaught -- with the full backing of the United States -- has taken the form of a series of aggressive and dangerous Zionist practices, the most prominent feature of which is the declared war of annihilation which the Zionist military clique is trying to carry out against our Palestinian people and their armed revolution and against the Lebanese masses, above all the Lebanese national forces.

The Revolutionary Council affirmed that without U.S. aid, the Zionist clique would not have been able to implement the decision to annex the Golan following its annexation of Jerusalem.

The Revolutionary Council affirmed the need to consolidate the Confrontation and Steadfastness Front to achieve a unified Arab stand. It also affirmed the need to strengthen Arab solidarity on the basis of effectively confronting the current challenges.

In a statement issued after the meeting, the Fatah Revolutionary Council affirmed Fatah's cohesion with the Lebanese national forces -- a cohesion which represents a suitable revolutionary model and a prerequisite for Arab steadfastness. It denounced the fabricated reports put out by the hostile world media, which seek to sow discord between the Palestinian revolution and Fatah on one hand and sister Syria on the other hand.

The statement affirmed Fatah's eagerness to maintain this relationship [with Syria] and to further develop it through a comradely and national dialogue based on the identity of their struggle.

On the Palestinian level, the council noticed some negative aspects which cropped up recently -- aspects which departed from the bases and traditions of a democratic dialogue. The council said the Fatah movement -- which fired the first bullet of the revolution, defended all the comrades of the same trench with the chests of its sons in all phases of our national struggle, carried and still carries the trust of preserving all struggle and democratic ideals in our Palestinian and Arab arena and upheld the national Palestinian decision -- will forever remain loyal to its mission and to the decision of its Palestinian people and their national objectives.

SALAH KHALAF ON U.S. PLANS FOR SOUTH LEBANON

JN241720 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in English 1500 GMT Dec 81

[Text] The Lebanese daily newspaper AS-SAFIR published excerpts this morning from an interview which Fatah Central Committee member Abu Iyad [Salah Khalaf] gave to the London-based MIDDLE EAST magazine which is to appear next month. Abu Iyad stated that the U.S. Government wants to move Palestinian guns to the north of the Litani River and replace them with United Nations soldiers after the UN forces in Lebanon have been increased to 16,000 men.

Abu Iyad also stated that Washington wants to increase the number of Lebanese soldiers in the south to 2,500. Washington wants the Palestinian forces driven to the Syrian-Lebanese border in the hope that the armed presence in the rest of Lebanon will be reduced. Abu Iyad stated that this would mean that the Palestinian resistance would then be assured of failure.

When asked about Israeli threats to attack south Lebanon, Abu Iyad said that such an attack would be to create a situation to justify not withdrawing from the Sinai. Abu Iyad said that the important bases the Israelis have in the Sinai have been moved inside Zionist territory and asked: What do the Israelis have to lose? They will have NATO forces and U.S. troops. What more do they want? Abu Iyad commented that at any rate Tel Aviv does not want to supply Husni Mubarak with an excuse to return to the Arab fold and to resuffocate feelings of animosity toward Egypt.

FATAH OFFICIAL VIEWS PROBLEMS OF FAHD PEACE PLAN

LD281004 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0810 GMT 28 Dec 81

[Text] Kuwait, 28 Dec (KUNA) -- In a press interview here today, a Palestinian official said the PLO has expressed its reservation on one point of the Saudi peace plan for finding a settlement in the Middle East -- the right of all countries of the area to live in peace -- because the right to make a decision on this point belongs to government of the Palestinian state, when it is established.

Member of the Central Committee of the biggest Palestinian resistance group, Fatah, and the PLO's representative in Saudi Arabia, Rafiq an-Natshah, stressed that the Saudi stand toward the PLO was not affected by Palestinian reservations on the plan put forward by Crown Prince and Deputy Prime Minister Fahd last August, or the disagreement at the Fes Arab summit which led to the postponement of the summit.

Mr an-Natshah said the PLO delegation to the Arab foreign ministers conference which preceded the Fes summit, expressed its reservations on the seventh point of the plan and its interpretation, particularly when the American administration saw only the seventh point and understood it to mean a clear recognition of Israel. The final Palestinian stand is to be decided within the Arab summit, after a review of the viewpoints of all on an accepted formula compatible with the charter of the PLO, its political program and its interim decisions, he added. Unfortunately, the agenda of the summit was not discussed because of the postponement, he said.

The Palestinian official said: Saudi Arabia was not affected by any stand of ours on any political issue, and I am sure its stands will not change in the future because of our political views. Saudi Arabia absolutely does not interfere in our internal affairs and its stand on the Palestinian issue is one of principle, not directed by private interest nor by private emotions.

Mr an-Natshah said: "When we expressed our reservations on the seventh point of Prince Fahd's peace plan, it was because of our conviction that no Palestinian, no matter how high his rank and responsibility, has either the right or the legitimacy to recognize the Israeli state of occupation. We in the Palestinian revolution do not have this right. If we did, we would lose the legitimacy of our existence as a Palestinian revolution." "When we agree to establish an interim national authority over part of Palestine's territory, the government which represents this authority will have the right to recognize diplomatically whomever it wishes, and to make friendly settlements with whomever it wishes, as any independent state."

The Palestinian official said: "Do you want my frank opinion? Even if we conceded 50 percent of the peace plan, and even if the Palestinian people and the entire Arab people recognized this plan, it would be impossible that the enemy would agree, or that Washington would agree to establish an independent Palestinian state with Jerusalem as its capital, nor would they agree with the other points of the plan."

Therefore, why should we shoulder the responsibility of recognizing the Zionist enemy for nothing, he concluded.

BAHRAIN

MINISTER REPORTS SABOTAGE PLOT UNDER CONTROL

GF232030 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1950 GMT 23 Dec 81

[Text] Manama, 23 Dec (WAKH) -- Bahraini Interior Minister Shaykh Muhammad ibn Khalifah Al Khalifah has announced that more than 90 percent of the sabotage group is under control. The remnants of the group are very few and could be in Bahrain or in other Gulf countries.

He pointed out there is complete coordination in this respect with the other Gulf countries.

In a statement to the newspaper AKHBAR AL-KHALIJ, which will be published tomorrow, Shaykh Muhammad ibn Mubarak Al Khalifah said he explained the security situation in a report submitted to the Bahraini cabinet. He said citizens should rest assured that sound security prevails in the country.

Shaykh Muhammad said the security authorities have taken certain visible and invisible measures at sensitive locations in the country, particularly by tightening security on important installations including ports and the airport.

The Bahraini interior minister expected interrogation of members of the sabotage group to be completed within 2 weeks. He said all of them have confessed.

He said interrogation has proved they were trained in Iran on a certain kind of arms which were intercepted by security forces. These arms are the kind being used by the Iranian revolutionary guards. He added that one member of the group had confessed that the arms were taken from revolutionary guard arsenals and smuggled to Bahrain.

The Bahraini interior minister said all the accused individuals will be tried by the state security court as soon as the investigation is over.

He said security forces recently discovered a third cache of arms in a house in Ar-Rifa' ash-Sharqi where it was hidden underground in steel boxes. He pointed out that there were less arms in this carche than in the two previous caches. They include 1 machinegun, 6 pistols with silences, 6 air pistols [Musadasat Hawaiyah]; and a group of detonators for the 32 grenades discovered in the second arms cache, as well as a quantity of ammunition.

The interior minister said the owner of the house in which the third arms cache was discovered is still at large.

In his statement the Bahraini interior minister praised the Arab Gulf countries "that immediately proceeded to offer their help, after the discovery of the plot, because Bahrain's security is part of the Gulf's security." He also said: "The support by the Gulf countries was illustrated by the visit of Saudi Interior Minister Prince Nayif ibn 'Abd al-Aziz to Bahrain and also by the visits of the Omani Interior Minister and the Gulf Cooperation Council assistant secretary general. It was also manifested by contacts among senior officials of the Gulf countries."

The Bahraini minister praised the effective cooperation of citizens with security men, which affirms the strength of national unity in Bahrain where "the people are one family." He called on all citizens to ignore biased rumors saying: "We hear these rumors as the citizens do. They are one way of misleading the people in order to foment confusion." The security men are vigilant about providing protection for the citizens, he noted.

The Bahraini interior minister concluded his statement by noting that the Interior Ministry will report to the citizens any facts resulting from the investigation of the arrested sabotage network members.

TALKS HELD WITH SYRIAN PRESIDENT 24 DEC

GF241128 Manama Domestic Service in Arabic 1030 GMT 24 Dec 81

[Text] Official talks between the Bahraini and Syrian sides were held this morning in the guest palace. The Bahraini side was headed by the amir of Bahrain, His Highness Shaykh Isa ibn Salman Al Khalifah, while the Syrian side was headed by President Hafiz al-Asad.

On the Bahraini side, the meeting was attended by His Highness Shaykh Hamad ibn Isa Al Khalifah, heir apparent and acting prime minister; Muhammad ibn Mubarak Al Khalifah, foreign minister; Jawad Salim al-'Urayyid, minister of state for cabinet affairs; and Muhammad al-Mutawwa'; chief of the prime minister's office.

On the Syrian side, the meeting was attended by 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, Syrian deputy prime minister and foreign affairs minister, and Faruq ash-Shar', minister of state for foreign affairs.

Further Details of Talks

GF241420 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1245 GMT 24 Dec 81

[Excerpt] Manama, 24 Dec (WAKH) -- The nearly 3 hours of Syrian-Bahraini talks focused on several issues, the foremost of them the Zionist enemy's annexation of the Golan Heights.

During the talks the Bahraini side affirmed Bahrain's denunciation of the Zionist enemy's methods and its eagerness to work to abort Zionist plans that covet the Arab territories. It also affirmed Bahrain's full support for Syria's struggle on the Arab and international levels for the restoration of the occupied territories.

The two sides discussed current Arab developments in general and the Gulf region in particular and recent events that have taken place here.

In a statement after the official talks, Syrian Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam asserted that his country is concerned with the security and stability of Bahrain and other countries of the region. He said: "This stability helps Syria and the Gulf countries concentrate efforts against the Zionist enemy."

He said during the talks the two sides reviewed current Arab and international issues, particularly the Arab-Israeli conflict following the Zionist enemy's annexation of the occupied Syrian Golan Heights.

Mr Khaddam expressed his satisfaction about the talks and said it was agreed that contacts and consultations between the two countries will continue.

KUWAIT

SECURITY TIGHTENED AROUND FOREIGN EMBASSIES

GF271756 Ash-Shariqah AL-KHALIJ in Arabic 27 Dec 81 p 1

[Text] Kuwait -- Kuwaiti authorities have recently taken extra security measures around a number of Arab and foreign embassies in Kuwait.

In accordance with these measures, security on embassy buildings has been tightened and cars have been prevented from parking near embassy premises in case they are boobytrapped.

QATAR

INTERIOR MINISTER INTERVIEWED ON GULF SECURITY

GF271846 Doha AR-RAYAH in Arabic 27 Dec 81 P 3

[Interview granted by Qatari Interior Minister Shaykh Khalid ibn Hamad Al Thani to AR-RAYAH's Editor in Chief Nasir Muhammad al-'Uthman -- date and place not given]

[Excerpts] [Question] Mr Minister, what happened in the fraternal state of Bahrain has aroused the indignation of everyone in the region. Qatar has denounced the sabotage network that was uncovered in Bahrain. What is your comment on what happened?

[Answer] We have denounced and continue to denounce sabotage, whatever its source and motives. Bahrain is a fraternal country with which we have very close ties. What harms Bahrain equally harms us. Whatever is directed against Bahrain is equally directed against us. All our resources are at Bahrain's disposal. We ask God to spare Bahrain, us and our brothers from all harm and evil.

[Question] The Bahraini interior minister has called for the formation of a rapid deployment force for the Gulf Cooperation Council [GCC] countries. The Kuwaiti interior minister has also called on the GCC countries to join the agreement concluded between Saudi Arabia and Bahrain. These two calls have coincided with the Saudi interior minister's call for expediting the signing of a security agreement for all the GCC countries, in addition to the conclusion of bilateral agreements. What is your view?

[Answer] I am following with great interest the statements made by our brothers to rally the ranks and strengthen the home fronts of the Arab GCC countries. It is a matter to which Qatar is attaching great importance. Qatar is doing all that it can to preserve the interests of the GCC countries and their citizens. Since we believe security is indivisible -- and this concept has been established in past conferences of the Arab interior ministers -- I say: Since we believe in this concept, then its embodiment and translation into bilateral and collective programs will be easy and is required in the present circumstances. It is necessary for the stability to which our peoples and nation, and indeed the whole world, aspire. Hence, we call for and fully support the signing of a unified security agreement. We note that there is a draft agreement between us and Saudi Arabia which we intend to sign, God willing.

[Question] What is the effect of what happened in Bahrain on the security situation in Qatar, since it has been established that the sabotage network was targeted against all the Arab Gulf countries, not only Bahrain, and what measures has Qatar taken in this regard?

[Answer] The uncovering of the sabotage network, its plans and objectives is the best proof of the awareness of fraternal Bahrain, its security forces and vigilant people. We believe the said group is the only loser, because he who disturbs the security of a stable country has no place in a society that rejects sabotage and plots.

Qatar has followed the news of that sabotage network and views the success of the security forces in fraternal Bahrain in apprehending the members of the network and foiling its attempt as a success for the security forces of Qatar and all security forces in the region.

What happened in fraternal Bahrain has heightened our vigilance and alertness, both on the official level and on the level of the citizens, who enjoy full awareness and are anxious to fully cooperate with the security forces.

[Question] The GCC interior ministers are scheduled to meet in Riyadh on 9 February 1982. This is within the framework of the GCC's plan to develop cooperation. Do you expect any changes in the meeting's agenda following the uncovering of the sabotage network in Bahrain?

[Answer] The purpose of the GCC interior ministers meeting is to strengthen the home fronts of the GCC countries and to draw up plans and programs for the desired security cooperation of achieve the GCC's higher aims. The aim is still the same, but in view of the uncovering of the sabotage network, it has become more pressing and important. The translation of this aim into practical plans and programs has become necessary.

[Question] Mr Minister, let us turn to very local issues that are directly connected with the interests of your brothers and sons for whose welfare you are concerned. Let us begin with the recent measures taken by the Passport Department which withdrew some passports from their holders when they went to renew them. The Passport Department did this and asked the passport holders to produce new evidence proving they are entitled to Qatari nationality, although these people, or most of them, have been naturalized for periods ranging from 10 to 20 years. They have established their economic, social and family ties and interests on the basis that they are Qataris and Qatar is their only country -- a country that has given them security and to which they have given their love and loyalty. How do you explain these measures?

[Answer] The Ministry of Interior is anxious to implement laws that have been enacted to serve the public interest. Everything that contravenes the law is bound to be governed by its sanctions, sooner or later. It has been proved to us that some Qatari passports have been issued contrary to the law. You are aware that we are a modern state seeking to consolidate the law, its sovereignty and universal application. If an error has been made in application we have to go back and seek a better implementation of the law. Thus, if the procedures of issuing a Qatari passport to an individual were incorrect, it is our legal duty to redress the situation and correct the mistake. No passport is withdrawn from its holder unless he fails to prove he is entitled to it. We are very anxious to ascertain this before we decide to withdraw a passport.

SYRIAN PRESIDENT ARRIVES FROM BAHRAIN 24 DEC

GF241603 Doha Domestic Service in Arabic 1530 GMT 24 Dec 81

[Excerpt] Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad arrived in Doha from Manama this evening for a short visit to Qatar as part of his tour of a number of countries in the region. His highness the amir, Shaykh Khalifah ibn Hamad Al Thani, headed the welcoming party for his brother the Syrian president. The Syrian president was also received by shaykhs, ministers, the National Assembly speaker, the police commander, the heads of the diplomatic missions in Doha, the deputy commander in chief of the armed forces and his assistant, National Assembly members, senior government officials, dignitaries, Qatari Ambassador in Damascus Muhammad S'ad (al-Furayj) and Syrian Ambassador in Doha 'Abd al-'Aziz Muhammad ar-Rifa'i.

Talks Begin in Doha

GF241955 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1930 GMT 24 Dec 81

[Text] Doha, 24 Dec (WAKH) -- Official Syrian-Qatari talks began here this evening between the Qatari side led by Amir Shaykh Khalifah ibn Hamad Al Thani and ths Syrian side led by President Hafiz al-Asad.

On the Qatari side, Finance and Oil Minister Shaykh 'Abd al-'Aziz ibn Khalifah Al Thani, Foreign Minister Shaykh Ahmad ibn Sayf Al Thani and Information Minister 'Isa Ghanim al-Kawwari attended the talks. On the Syrian side they were attended by Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister 'Abd al-'Aziz Khaddam, Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Faruq ash-Shar, and Ambassador in Doha 'Abd al-'Aziz ar-Rifa'i.

The talks covered current Arab and international issues following Zionist enemy's decision to annex the occupied Golan Heights and means to further bilateral relations.

Khaddam Stresses Joint Action

GF250608 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0537 GMT 25 Dec 81

[Text] Doha, 24 Dec (WAKH) -- 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, Syrian deputy prime minister and foreign minister, has asserted that there is no relationship between the postponement of the recent Arab summit in Fes and the failure of Arab leaders to agree on a unified view on the one hand and the Israeli enemy's decision to annex the occupied Syrian Golan Heights on the other. In a statement to QNA, he said: If such an assumption were relevant, we would be doing great harm to joint Arab action.

Khaddam asserted that the Israeli decision to annex the Golan Heights is an implementation of a part of Israeli ideology and has exposed the Zionist entity's aims of expansion and aggression in the area. Khaddam added that the Arab nation should view this present threat for what it really is and should be prepared to confront it. He stressed that Syria is doing everything it can both to build up its own strength to confront this threat and to strengthen and improve the methods of achieving joint Arab action.

SAUDI ARABIA

NAYIF RETURNS FROM IRAQ; COMMENTS ON NEW TREATY

GF270650 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0608 GMT 27 Dec 81

[Text] Riyadh, 27 Dec (WAKH) -- Saudi Interior Minister Prince Nayif ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz returned to Riyadh from Baghdad early today after a short visit to Iraq during which he signed a Saudi Arabia-Iraq border agreement.

In a statement on arrival, the Saudi minister said the border agreement is in fact a treaty because the previous agreement was the Al-Muhammarah treaty with the Al-'Aqir protocols. He added that the border line has now been defined and fixed by the new treaty between the two governments with new posts and with the division of the neutral zone between the two countries. The border line has thus been stabilized.

On the possibility that Saudi Arabia will sign security agreements similar to the one with Bahrain, Prince Nayif said: In fact, we proposed similar agreements to the brother interior ministers of the Gulf countries. We are waiting for the time and place for signing them to be set.

FAHD POSTPONES JAPAN VISIT DUE TO SITUATION

NC241004 Paris AFP in English 0956 GMT 24 Dec 81

[Text] Riyadh, 24 Dec (AFP) -- Crown Prince Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz has postponed a visit to Japan scheduled for January 11 to 14 owing to "current circumstances in the Middle East" and the rest of the world, an official source said here today.

The official said that these circumstances required the presence in Saudi Arabia of Prince Fahd, who is deputy chairman of the State Council. The prince had earlier postponed a United States trip for the same reasons.

The Japan visit was initially planned for December 25, but was rescheduled to January 11.

FAHD STRESSES GULF READINESS FOR SELF-DEFENSE

LD260944 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 0800 GMT 26 Dec 81

[Excerpt] Riyadh, 26 Dec (SPA) -- His Royal Highness the Crown Prince and Deputy Prime Minister Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz has reaffirmed that the Arabian Gulf states will defend themselves in the event of any problems threatening their safety and security.

In a statement to AL-YAWM and AL-BILAD published today, his highness said the Gulf states would not create a security problem for anybody, but at the same time they are prepared to defend themselves if anyone creates safety and security problems for them.

Regarding the security measures to protect the individual in the Gulf and his resources, particularly following the discovery of a subversive network in fraternal Bahrain, his highness said those who gamble with the destiny of nations imagine they can gamble once more in the region, but they have forgotten that the awareness of the Arab man in the Arabian Gulf states can easily absorb and undermine any attempt to destroy or harm this man. His highness pointed out that the peoples of the region realize the dimensions of the danger. He pointed out that the security belt is the real expression of the region's development and its march under the banner of Arab and Islamic solidarity. His highness said this security belt is a bridge to the construction of all the elements of progress and growth which the region has witnessed over the past few days.

UAE

SYRIAN PRESIDENT ARRIVES IN ABU DHABI FROM QATAR

GF251014 Dubayy Domestic Service in Arabic 1000 GMT 25 Dec 81

[Excerpts] Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad arrived in Abu Dhabi from Doha at 0945 today on a short visit to the UAE, as part of his current tour of area countries.

President Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan received the Syrian president.

The Syrian president is accompanied by a delegation that includes 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, and Faruq ash-Shar', minister of state for foreign affairs.

Khaddam Comments on Visit

GF251359 Abu Dhabi WAM in Arabic 1310 GMT 25 Dec 81

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 25 Dec (WAM) -- Syrian Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister 'Abd al-'Aziz Khaddam has said the goal of Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad's visit to the UAE is to exchange views and to hold consultations with his brother, UAE President Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan on latest developments in the Arab region and on various issues that concern the Arab nation, foremost of which are the latest developments in the Arab-Israeli conflict.

In a statement in the EMIRATES NEWS AGENCY, Khaddam said the talks between the two leaders will cover the means to regain the strategic balance between the Arabs and the Israeli enemy and the means to bolster Arab action in the future.

Official talks between UAE President Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan and his guest Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad are expected to begin at 1800 today.

Talks Held 25 Dec

GF251849 Abu Dhabi WAM in Arabic 1725 GMT 25 Dec 81

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 25 Dec (WAM) -- A session of official talks was held this evening between UAE President Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan and Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad.

On the UAE side, Director of the President's Office Surur ibn Muhammad and the president's representative, Ahmad Khalifah as-Suwaydi, attended the talks. On the Syrian side they were attended by Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister 'Abd al-'Aziz Khaddam and Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Faruq ash-Shar'.

Talks End; Details Reported

JN260653 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0415 GMT 26 Dec 81

[Text] Abu Dhabi -- Official talks ended in Abu Dhabi yesterday evening with a closed meeting between His Excellency President Hafiz al-Asad and UAE President His Highness Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan al-Nuhayyan, which lasted from 2130 until 2230.

The talks focused on the serious circumstances the Arab nation is experiencing and the threats facing it as a result of the Zionist enemy's policy of aggression and expansion.

President al-Asad explained the scope of the Zionist enemy's decision and measures on the occupied Syrian Arab Golan Heights. The two sides exchanged views on what should be done to achieve joint Arab action against future and existing threats. Their views were identical on the need to strengthen Arab joint action and to exert all efforts to overcome all obstacles and foil hostile schemes.

The talks were attended on the Syrian side by 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs; and Faruq ash-Shar', minister of state for foreign affairs. On the UAE side, the talks were attended by Ahmad Khalifah as-Suwaydi, the UAE president's representative; and Shaykh Surur ibn Muhammad, director of the President's Office.

YAR

SYRIAN PRESIDENT ARRIVES FROM UAE 26 DEC

JN261232 San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 26 Dec 81

[Excerpt] Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad arrived at San'a' International Airport this afternoon, heading a high-level delegation on an official visit to our country during which he will meet with Brother Col 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the republic and commander in chief of the armed forces. President al-Asad was accorded a big official and popular reception headed by President Salih, who warmly embraced the Syrian president when he arrived.

Talks Held

JN261710 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1615 GMT 26 Dec 81

[Text] San'a' -- The Syrian Arab-Yemeni talks began at 1700 San'a' local time between President Hafiz al-Asad and Col 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih.

Participating in the talks on the Syrian Arab side were 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, deputy prime minister and foreign minister; Faruq ash-Shar', minister of state for foreign affairs; and Muhammad al-Mahamid, Syrian Arab ambassador in San'a'. Participating on the Yemeni Arab side were Dr Hasan Makki, deputy prime minister for economic affairs; 'Ali Lutfi ath-Thawr, minister of foreign affairs; and 'Abdallah Barakat, YAR ambassador in Damascus.

President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih warmly welcomed President Hafiz al-Asad on his first visit to the YAR. In his turn, President Hafiz al-Asad expressed delight at visiting this dear part of the Arab homeland, stressing that Syria, as it has always done, will stand by the Yemeni Arab people in their struggle for more progress.

The two sides then reviewed the current conditions in the Arab homeland. They exchanged views on recent developments, focusing on the threats of Zionist expansion in the Arab land, whose ugly features were recently prominent in the Zionist enemy's measures on the Golan.

The talks were held in a fraternal atmosphere governed by an understanding of these threats and a realization of the stand that should be taken to face the danger.

President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih expressed the YAR Government's and people's appreciation of Syria's steadfastness and underlined the importance of further bolstering this steadfastness.

Khaddam Praises Talks

JN271315 San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 27 Dec 81

[Text] In a statement before President Hafiz al-Asad's departure from San'a', Syrian Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam told SABA' NEWS AGENCY that the talks between the Yemeni and Syrian leaders were successful and good. He said the talks were held in a fraternal atmosphere and there was agreement on all points discussed concerning the Arab struggle against Zionist aggression and the need to improve conditions for joint Arab action.

Khaddam added that the talks also reviewed bilateral relations between the two fraternal countries and means of strengthening them.

Visit Concludes

JN271308 San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 27 Dec 81

[Excerpts] Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad and his delegation left San'a' at 1100 today following a 2-day official visit to the YAR during which he held official talks with his brother President Col 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih on bilateral relations and the current Arab situation.

The important guest was accorded a big official and popular sendoff at San'a' International Airport lead by Brother Col 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the republic and commander in chief of the armed forces; Vice President 'Abd al-Karim al-'Arashi; Vice President 'Abd al-'Aziz 'Abd al-Ghani; Prime Minister Dr 'Abd al-Karim al-Iryani; the deputy prime ministers; the secretary general of the Higher Reform Committee; members of the Consultative Council and the Council of Ministers; the brother chief of state; members of the People's Constituent Assembly; members of the Arab and foreign diplomatic corps in San'a'; a number of civilian and military officials; and a large gathering of citizens.

After Presidents 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih and Hafiz al-Asad warmly embraced, President Hafiz al-Asad boarded the plane, which took off for Aden escorted by a squadron from our air force.

Presidents 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih and Hafiz al-Asad held a closed meeting this morning during which they continued discussion of the topics dealt with yesterday. The meeting lasted about 1 hour.

President Salih received a cable from his brother President Hafiz al-Asad on his departure from the country. The cable says:

His Excellency Brother Col 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the YAR. We were pleased by our visit to the fraternal YAR and also moved by the fraternal sentiments showed us by our good Yemeni Arab people. I am pleased on leaving San'a' to express to you, in my name and on behalf of the members of the Syrian delegation, our profound thanks for the warm reception and hospitality accorded us in your country.

Our talks were aimed at reviewing our positions on the need to tackle the dangers facing our nation due to Zionist expansion. I am pleased that our viewpoints were identical on this matter.

I wish you continued good health and happiness and the YAR people more progress and prosperity.

VARIOUS COOPERATION AGREEMENTS SIGNED WITH IRAQ

JN271514 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1355 GMT 27 Dec 81

[Text] San'a', 27 Dec (INA) -- Iraq and YAR signed here today the joint minutes of economic and technical cooperation between the two fraternal countries. They also signed an agreement on cultural and scientific cooperation and another on veterinary cooperation. Under the joint minutes, which were signed at the end of the second session of the Iraqi-Yemeni Joint Committee for Economic and Technical Cooperation, Iraq will train Yemeni agricultural and cooperative cadres in its agricultural institutes, send a technical group to assess the possibility of discovering oil and gas in the coastal Tihamah Plain and the Yemeni territorial waters of the Red Sea, train Yemeni cadres at the Iraqi oil training center and train other cadres in the fields of telecommunications, civil aviation services and meteorology.

The joint minutes, signed by Iraqi Republic Works and Housing Minister Muhammad Fadil and YAR Development Minister Fu'ad Qa'id Muhammad, also provides for the exchange of economic and trade delegations as well as banking and insurance expertise.

Under the cultural and scientific cooperation agreement, the two sides will exchange information and teachers in the various education and cultural fields and develop further cooperation between the scientific, social, vocational and sports institutions and organizations in the two fraternal countries. Also under this agreement, Iraq will offer YAR students scholarships to study in Iraq. The two sides will also work to implement the recommandations of the Arab educational, cultural and scientific organization with regard to the unification of educational curriculums and scientific terminology as well as the exchange of visits by the cultural, educational, sports and information delegations.

The veterinary agreement aims at encouraging technical and scientific cooperation in the field of veterinary medicine and animal husbandry.

President Meets Iraqi Minister

JN272022 San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 27 Dec 81

[Text] Brother Col 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the republic and commander in chief of the armed forces, received at his office in the General Command at 1900 today Muhammad Fadil Husayn, Iraqi works and housing minister and head of the Iraqi participants in the joint Yemeni-Iraqi committee.

The Iraqi minister conveyed an oral message from President Saddam Husayn to the brother leader. The meeting was attended by Prime Minister 'Abd al-Karim al-Iryani, Development Minister Fu'ad Qa'id Muhammad and the Iraqi ambassador.

MUBARAK MEETS COPTIC PAPAL COMMITTEE 26 DEC

NC261816 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1700 GMT 26 Dec 81

[Text] Cairo, 26 Dec (MENA) -- President Muhammad Husni Mubarak tonight met with members of the papal committee; Abba Yu'annis, archbishop of Al-Gharbiyah; Abba Gregorius, bishop of scientific research and higher theclogical studies; Abba Athanassius, bishop of Bani Suwayf; Abba Bakhimius, bishop of Al-Buhayrah and Matrush; and Abba Maximus, bishop of Ad-Daqahliyah. The meeting was attended by Albert Barsum Salamah.

Archbishop Comments

NC261824 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1740 GMT 26 Dec 81

[Text] Cairo, 26 Dec (MENA) -- Abba Yu'annis, archbishop of Al-Gharbiyah, said that the papal committee, which met with President Husni Mubarak, listened to his excellency's directives concerning the church and the consolidation of national unity. He added: We have benefited from his excellency's directives.

In a statement after the 45-minute meeting, Abba Yu'annis said that this was the first meeting with which the committee was honored after the president assumed his constitutional duties. He affirmed that President Mubarak is well informed about everything that takes place and we wish him success.

The archbishop of Al-Gharbiyah said that the Coptic Church is honored by being the national Egyptian church and that the church will always remain loyal to Egypt as it was in the past.

Abba Yu'annis said: Thanks to the support of all the Egyptians -- Muslims and Christians -- this country will remain forever an island of peace and security led by the president.

The archbishop of Al-Gharbiyah added: I would like to put on record the statement made by President Husni Mubarak at the meeting: that nobody doubts the patriotism of the Egyptian Coptic Church.

Asked if the discussions dealt with the question of releasing some of the Christian detainees, Abba Yu'annis said: We have full confidence in the justice of President Husni Mubarak who is giving his attention to all the people. Therefore, the detained persons will be released at the appropriate time.

PUBLIC PROSECUTOR RELEASES 39 PERSONS 26 DEC

NC261711 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1630 GMT 26 Dec 81

[Text] Cairo, 26 Dec (MENA) -- Counselor 'Abd al-Qadir Ahmad 'Ali, the socialist public prosecutor, has issued an order releasing the following 39 persons affected by Republican Decree 493 of 1981:

1. 'Umar 'Abd al-Fattah at-Talmasani
2. Salih Mustafa 'Ashmawi
3. Muhammad Salim al-Firmawi
4. Muhammad Muhammad al-Mismari
5. Muhammad Muhammad Ahmad Madi
6. Sulayman Muhammad Sulayman Isma'il
7. 'Abdallah Sa'd 'Abdallah ash-Shuri
8. Amin Muhammad Rustum
9. Sayyid Hasanayn 'Id
10. Dr 'Abdallah Rashwan Mahmud
11. Jamal Fawzi 'Abd al-Bar
12. Ibrahim 'Amir Sulayman
13. Al-Husayni 'Abdallah Musa Sharaf
14. As-Samman 'Abidin as-Samman
15. Muhammad Ihsan 'Abd al-Quddus
16. Yusuf Kamal Muhammad Yusuf Qansar
17. Nadiyah Sayyid 'Abd as-Salam
18. Huda 'Id Taha
19. Sayyidah Abu al-Haddid Khalil
20. Amal 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il

21. Nura Najib Salib Jadallah
22. Sabah Yusuf Ahmad Ruzayq
23. Hikmat Farid Basiliyus
24. Sa'd 'Abdallah Hunayn
25. 'Abduh Dawud 'Awad
26. Hamadayn 'Abd Al-ati as-Sabbah
27. Nasri Qiriyaqus Jirjis Mikha'il
28. Kamal Rifa'i Abu 'Atiyah
29. Mahir Nasir Jirjis
30. Muhammad Mustafa Bakri
31. Safwat 'Idah Abadir
32. Fu'ad Nushi Husayn Nushi
33. Samir Amin Tadrus
34. Salah Mutwalli 'Isa
35. Najib Iskandar Sadrak
36. Faruq 'Ali Thabit
37. Jirjis Sa'd Jirjis
38. 'Atiyatallah 'Abbud Shinudah
39. Muhammad Abu al-Fadh al-Jizawi

Counselor Yusuf Draz, the head of the technical office of the socialist prosecution department, has said that the order will be carried out tonight. The order included some political persons and others connected with the sectarian sedition incidents. He said that the order was based on several considerations, including old age, health, and other humanitarian factors.

MUHYI AD-DIN PARLIAMENTARY STATEMENT 24 DEC

NC241642 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1410 GMT 24 Dec 81

[Text] Cairo, 24 Dec (MENA) -- The People's Assembly held a session before noon today under Speaker Dr Sufi Abu Talib. The assembly heard a statement by First Deputy Prime Minister Fu'ad Muhyi ad-Din commenting on the remarks made by the parliamentary committee and on the members' discussions of the government statement.

In his statement, the first deputy prime minister affirmed that economic issues should be the object of technical discussions with experts and the object of a popular discussion. He said that [words indistinct] will be concluded [words indistinct] conference in the middle of next January concerning the economic policy, and [word indistinct] will be submitted to the People's Assembly to codify this policy.

He said that storms had blown over Egypt, the strongest of which were the assassination of the departed leader and a conspiracy concocted in an attempt to abort the regime. However, Egypt stood its ground on 6 October and emerged with its head high in a firm and democratic coherence.

Muhyi ad-Din added that President Husni Mubarak had issued instructions for the release of some of those who had been held in custody. The president has also issued other instructions for the release of other people held in custody this coming Saturday. He added that this release does not jeopardize the country's security and that the assembly agrees with the government that all those suspected of being dangerous or of maintaining suspicious relations should remain in custody.

Muhyi ad-Din noted another rumor is the intention to dissolve the People's Assembly. According to this rumor, the dissolution is set for around 25 April next year. [He said]: However, I affirm that the People's Assembly will complete its legislative session in the constitutional way, that the People's Assembly is discharging its duty to the fullest extent and that such a dissolution is neither justified nor being studied. No request concerning the relevant rumors will be met.

Dr Fu'ad Muhyi ad-Din depicted the discussions held by the People's Assembly, on the two statements of the president of the republic and of the government, as having been characterized by realism and the desire to establish the truth.

He expressed his full welcoming of these discussions. While speaking of international economic relations, Dr Fu'ad Muhyi ad-Din elucidated that the rate of imports is increasing yearly, adding that this rate has reached 260 percent, while the value of exports has dropped. He pointed to the pressure to which the Egyptian pound has been subjected and to the effect of this pressure on local industry and production. He also noted the variety of luxury consumer commodities which has helped create patterns of unwise consumption.

He emphasized the need for developing the various exports, particularly the exports of industrial and agricultural manufactured commodities, while working at the same time on the front of rationalizing imports, on the front of increasing exports, and on the front of increasing the other sources of foreign currency revenues. He said: This work will enable us to achieve a situation marked by light pressure on the Egyptian pound.

Speaking of subsidies, he noted that this matter is still being considered. He added that the 1980-81 subsidy for various commodities amounted to 1,536,000 pounds, nothing that this subsidy became 2 billion pounds in 1981-82. He also mentioned that subsidies for supply commodities alone amount to 2/3 of the total amount of subsidies, noting that this kind of subsidy now covers 21 commodities. Dr Muhyi ad-Din said that an indirect subsidy exists in the form of the sale of part of the public sector's production at prices less than the actual prices; that is, he noted, these sale prices are considered social [subsidy] prices.

Dr Fu'ad Muhyi ad-Din emphasized the need for finding new approaches to the idea of subsidies and rationalizing them. He also stressed the need for conducting studies to establish who deserves subsidies, to verify the likelihood that a commodity can have a two-tier price, to develop the public sector, to study the idea of setting up [subsidy] recipient companies and to restructure the financial infrastructure of some companies.

He noted that the volume of inventory commodities is worth 902 million pounds. This figure includes 600 million pounds worth of inventory commodities and of semifinished raw materials. However, the inventory commodities are worth 300 million pounds [as received].

He stressed the need to motivate youths, to entrench spiritual and religious tenets, and to inculcate the spirit of loyalty to the homeland and to Egypt, despite the fact that society might make mistakes.

Taking up the issue of the agricultural work force and of its inadequacy, he announced that closing the door to the exit of Egyptian workers is an unacceptable principle, adding that the sole solution resides in the mechanization of industry on the largest possible scale. He added that well over 20,000 tractors have been imported in the past 4 years, noting that 100 tractor servicing and maintenance stations will be established.

Dr Fu'ad Muhyi ad-Din mentioned that contracts are now being negotiated for [the purchase of] 32 automatic bakeries, in addition to 32 bakeries [bought] under previous contracts, out of which only 25 are in operation. He added that contracts are now being negotiated [for the purchase of] 8 semiautomatic bakeries, in addition to 77 bakeries [purchased] under previous contracts, out of which only 41 bakeries are in operation.

Dr Fu'ad Muhyi ad-Din announced that it has been decided to blacklist all those who are proved to have imported poor quality commodities, adding that dealing with these importers will be banned.

Dr Muhyi ad-Din noted the urgency of setting up mud and cement brick factories. He asserted that this year the government will see to it that the Religious Affairs Ministry can recover its usurped lands. He demanded that the governors facilitate the supervision of all the mosques by the religious affairs directorates following the issuance of the relevant ministerial decision. Dr Muhyi ad-Din also emphasized that as far as agricultural cooperatives and their members are concerned, tractors and production requirements are fully customs tax exempt. He affirmed that the exemption applies to cement and iron used for strengthening concrete [presumably also for agricultural cooperatives and their members].

Dr Fu'ad Muhyi ad-Din stated that the volume of foreign loans and grants extended to Egypt until 30 September 1981 amounted to $12,889,000, out of which $9,964,000, have been used; that is, at a rate of 77.3 percent, while the loans and grants totaled $10,302,000, out of which $7,710,000 have been used.

In concluding his statement, Dr Fu'ad Muhyi ad-Din greeted the men of the Egyptian Armed Forces in all their positions. He said: The Armed Forces are now developing their weapons and their capabilities, not only for Egypt, but also for the world around us. He also greeted the members of the police force, lauding the efforts which they are deploying in defense of the home front and lauding the cooperation existing between the Armed Forces and the police force.

NO PRESENT PLANS FOR APPOINTING VICE PRESIDENT

NC252144 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2115 GMT 25 Dec 81

[Text] Cairo, 25 Dec (MENA) -- Today's issue of AKHBAR AL-YAWM says that President Husni Mubarak does not intend to appoint a vice president at the present time. The paper denies reports on the need to appoint a vice president prior to President Mubarak's departure to the United States and Europe and the beginning of next February. The paper says that the Constitution does not specify the need to delegate the tasks of the president to his vice president during the president's absence on a visit abroad.

FOREIGN MINISTRY DENIES MERCENARIES IN ANGOLA

NC251910 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1830 GMT 25 Dec 81

[Text] Some African newspapers have reported that Egyptian mercenaries were training members of a military organization opposing the lawful Angolan Government. The Egyptian Foreign Ministry denies this report and affirms that the report is a trick and unfounded and that it aims at harming the close relations between the Arab Republic of Egypt and all the fraternal African states. The well-known Egyptian policy is the defense of the independence of all the states, respect for their sovereignty over their territory and noninterference in their domestic affairs.

SUDANESE VICE PRESIDENT MAKES ARRIVAL STATEMENT

NC252135 Cairo MENA in English 2100 GMT 25 Dec 81

[Text] Cairo, 25 Dec (MENA) -- Sudanese First Vice-President Lt General 'Abd al-Majid Khalil said here today that his visit to Egypt falls within the context of the Egypt-Sudan defence treaty which is aimed at fulfilling the objectives of the two peoples of the Nile Valley.

Speaking at the airport, he pointed out that the joint treaty was by no means aimed against anyone in particular, but was against hegemony and expansionist policies and was to repel any aggression against either the Sudan or Egypt.

General Khalil said that the Sudan supported the Saudi peace plan at the Fes Arab summit conference to confirm that the Arab nation was serious in seeking peace and to bring about radical solutions of the Mideast issue.

He voiced hopes that an Arab summit conference convene to realise what would be in the interests of the Arab nation.

About the Sudan's stance on the forthcoming African summit conference scheduled to convene in Tripoli, General Khalil said that the Sudan would not participate in that summit.

MUBARAK MEETS 'ALI, SUDANESE VICE PRESIDENT

NC281040 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0844 GMT 28 Dec 81

[Text] Cairo, 28 Dec (MENA) -- This morning at Al-'Urubah Palace, President Muhammad Husni Mubarak received Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali and Defense and War Production Minister Lt Gen Muhammad 'Abd al-Halim Abu Ghazalah. Egypt's Ambassador to Sudan Ahmad 'Izzat 'Abd al-Latif attended the meeting.

His excellency then received Sudanese First Vice President and Defense Minister 'Abd al-Majid Khalil and Sudanese Foreign Minister Muhammad Mirghani Mubarak.

Kamal Hasan 'Ali, Lieutenant General Abu Ghazalah and Ahmad 'Izzat 'Abd al-Latif attended the meeting.

AL-AHRAM VIEWS U.S. STAND ON GOLAN ANNEXATION

PM281015 Cairo AL-AHRAM in Arabic 21 Dec 81 p 7

[Chief Editor Ahmad Nafi' article: "United States Facing the Big Test of Making Israel Abide By Legitimacy and Peace Requirements"]

[Excerpts] The United States probably now realizes the extent of the damage the Israeli Government has done to it by declaring the annexation of the Syrian Golan Heights at a time when despite the apparent signs to the contrary, the political atmosphere in most of the capitals influencing the events seemed conducive to approaching the achievement of a just and comprehensive settlement in the Middle East.

It is probably this very same atmosphere that prompts the Israel Government to poison it with tension from time to time in order to make the chance of a settlement remote and to complicate its terms so that the Tel Aviv leaders will have time to effect more changes in the occupied Arab territories and realize their "dream" of gaining more territory in the final settlement.

These leaders always use the "security" excuse, which the Israelis exaggerate, as is evident from the events taking place in the area.

The seriousness of what Israel has done this time lies in the fact that it has put the United States in the position of being chiefly responsible for what has happened. If we put aside all the talk about international legitimacy, which the Israeli Government has been flouting, and if we look at the matter from a purely practical viewpoint, we would find that Israel has exploited in the worst manner Washington's acceptance of Tel Aviv's excuses regarding security and stability in the area.

The absolute support the United States gives to the "Israeli exception" places the leader of the Western world in a serious predicament and raises great doubts about its policies, and therefore it becomes difficult for the U.S. policymakers to convince the Middle Eastern countries in particular of the objectives of U.S. policy.

The latest sign of the U.S. support was that [strategic cooperation] agreement, the justifications for the conclusion of which at this time are difficult to understand, other than as a submission to the desires of the Israeli Government. The agreement in question is the memorandum of "strategic understanding" which was signed between Washington and Tel Aviv. Despite the fact that the United States included in the vague memorandum the phrase that "this strategic cooperation is not directed against any state or group of states in the area but is only aimed at defense against the Soviet threat," Israel has un-undoubtedly sought to give the impression that it is being given support in what it has done by posing a new challenge to the world community with its decision to annex Syria's Golan Heights.

It appears that the attempt to create this impression was one of the reasons behind the swift U.S. reaction, a reaction that is compatible with the worldwide view of the serious event and which, so far, is consistent with the views of the Security Council's permanent and nonpermanent members. It was obvious that, in making its decision, Israel exploited the opportunity provided by the signing of the strategic agreement and so continued with the momentum of its advance which became possible as a result of the collapse of the peace efforts at the Fes summit and the consequent shrinking of the field of action by the European countries.

One of the factors Israel exploited was the "appeasing statements" attributed to French External Relations Minister Claude Cheysson during his recent visit to Tel Aviv and later the events in Poland which threaten radical changes in the East-West balance of power.

Immediately after the announcement of the decision to annex Golan, U.S. Ambassador to Israel Samuel Lewis informed the Israeli leaders that Washington considers their action "unfriendly" toward the United States. It was as if the ambassador wanted to point to the damage that could result from the insinuation behind Israel's action and to dispel any suspicion of collusion.

Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger said that the Israeli action is harmful to the achievement of a comprehensive settlement in the Middle East and will hinder U.S. peace efforts. For this reason the United States might take measures against Israel, including the imposition of economic sanctions. In fact, the United States this time cannot avoid going all the way.

The past policy of appeasement and half-measures was the reason for Israel's disregard for world opinion and UN resolutions as long as the United States was not a party to these resolutions. This means that the United States must put an end to Israel's actions as well as dissuade it from the policy which Begin's government has been pursuing toward the Arab territories. This is not an incitement for the United States, for it is a full partner in the peace progress and, at the same time, has a special relationship with Israel. It is from this point that Washington's responsibility stems, the responsibility to deal with the matter in a manner that will satisfy the whole world community, which has already passed judgment on Tel Aviv's decision and asked Israel to rescind it in the interest of peace and stability in the Middle East.

It appears that there is no avoiding the recourse to "sanctions" if Israel does not abandon its policy toward the occupied Arab territories. We are putting this view forward on the basis of past experience and the lessons of past events and not out of the desire to impose sanctions for its own sake.

The purpose is that Israel should understand clearly -- and should give proof to the whole world that it has understood -- that no country may violate international law and toy with people's destiniesand go unpunished.

What lends strength to this demand is the fact that the Israeli leaders, through their decisions, seek to annex territories by force, something which is totally rejected in international dealings, which means that the Israeli Government wants to impose a situation in which it will reject any peace in the area except on its own terms and not on the basis of the UN resolutions on a settlement and on the Palestinian people's rights.

If we talk about sanctions as a last resort to make the Israeli Government change its stand, the U.S. policymakers must benefit from the lessons of their previous attitudes toward Tel Aviv and their opposition to every resolution put to the United Nations to impose sanctions against all blatant violations of agreements and covenants. The United States has been through a previous experience which had no effect whatsoever. Following the attack on the Iraqi reactor the United States decided to halt the shipment of F-16 planes to Israel and then released the planes that had been withheld. The recent measures the United States adopted by suspending the strategic cooperation agreement with Israel do not reach the level of the sanctions that must be imposed on Israel should it indulge in its defiance. Rescinding the decision to annex the Golan Heights is not enough to stop the demand for sanctions against Israel. In the opinion of many observers the time has come for the Israeli Government to declare that it has rescinded every unilateral decision it has taken in connection with the occupied Arab territories, including the decision making Jerusalem the unified capital of Israel, despite the fact that the decision cannot be put into effect because of an international boycott, particularly on the part of the United States.

What is required from the United States at this critical juncture, therefore, pending its final plans for this problem, is confirmation of the principles it has declared regarding the future of the occupied Arab territories. This is the "big test" which the United States is facing. Its success in restoring a commitment to international legality and the requirements of this settlement alone would pave the way and create conditions conducive to negotiating the settlement.

MUBARAK MEETS ASSEMBLY COMMITTEE MEMBERS

NC271104 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1005 GMT 27 Dec 81

[Text] Cairo, 27 Dec (MENA) -- At 1100 today President Muhammad Husni Mubarak met in Al-'Urubah Palace with the members of the People's Assemly general committee headed by Assembly Speaker and Committee Chairman Dr Sufi Abu Talib. The committee includes the assembly's two deputy speakers, the chairmen of the permanent committees and representatives of both the opposition and independent parties.

The meeting was attended by First Deputy Prime Minster Fu'ad Muhyi ad-Din, Deputy Prime Minister for the Affairs of the People's Assembly and the Consultative Council Fikri Makram 'Ubayd, Minister of State for the Affairs of the People's Assembly and the Consultative Council Muhammad Rashwan, Minister of State for egibration Affairs and Public Relations Albert Barsum Salamah and Minister of Transport, Communications and Maritime Transport Sulayman Mutawalli.

BRIEFS

NEW OIL DISCOVERY -- Cairo, 24 Dec (MENA) -- A new oilfield has been discovered in Egypt. Its production is estimated at 100,000 barrels daily, which is equal to 150 [as received] percent of Egypt's daily oil production. In its Friday issue the Cairo newspaper AL-JUMHURIYAH reports that the field is about 70 kilometers north of Al-Ghardaqah, in the Red Sea. The paper says that the field's production is expected to start at the beginning of 1983. AL-JUMHURIYAH adds that oil experts have described the new discovery as important in view of its location outside the huge "oil trap" in the Gulf of Suez, at a point where the Red Sea meets the Gulf of Suez -- an area in which no oil exploration has been carried out before. [Text] [Cairo MENA in Arabic 2317 GMT 24 Dec 81 NC]

IRAQ-SAUDI ARABIA BORDER TREATY SIGNED 26 DEC

Saudi Minister Meets Officials

JN261152 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1140 GMT 26 Dec 81

[Text] Bagdad, 26 Dec (INA) -- 'Izzat Ibrahim, Revolution Command Council [RCC] vice chairman, received Saudi Interior Minister Prince Nayif ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz at noon today.

The Saudi minister gave a verbal message to the RCC vice chairman for President Saddam Husayn from Saudi Crown Prince Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz on the Arab and international situation.

RCC Vice Chairman 'Izzat Ibrahim praised Saudi Arabia's stand on our sacred battle with the Iranian enemy. The two sides discussed bilateral relations. The meeting was attended by Sa'dun Shakir, RCC member and interior minister; and the Saudi ambassador in Baghdad.

Treaty Signing Ceremony

JN261858 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1853 GMT 26 Dec 81

[Text] Baghdad, 26 Dec (INA) -- Iraq and Saudi Arabia signed here tonight a border treaty [mu'ahadah lil hudud]. The treaty was signed for Iraq by Sa'dun Shakir, Revolution Command Council member and interior minister, and for Saudi Arabia by Interior Minister Prince Nayif ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz.

In a speech on the occasion, Sa'dun Shair called for concerting fraternal efforts to guarantee a formula of joint action based on mutual understanding, particularly since we all are facing a vicious onslaught perpetrated by the Khomeyni clique, which has ignored neighborliness and chosen the road of evil. He added that the despicable acts and intrigues of the Khomeyni clique, the most recent of which was the act of sabotage in Bahrain, are evidence of the intentions of the government of this clique against the Arab Gulf and the security of this area.

Sa'dun Shakir said Iraq believes that any act harming any Arab Gulf state would be harming it. He reiterated that Iraq would unwaveringly adopt the necessary measures to honor its pan-Arab commitments in this regard. He added: Time is ripe for us to join hands to defeat such plots in order to establish security in the area.

In a speech on this occasion, Prince Nayif said Saudi Arabia stands in the same position as Iraq because our faith and the Arab nation are being threatened. He said Saudi Arabia values Iraq's heroic stand and the war being waged by Iraq is not only in defense of Iraq's territory and sovereignty but also in defense of the entire Arab nation. Iraq, he added, earnestly wanted to have fraternal relations of trust with Iran but the latter closed all doors and chose to harm Iraq's security, which forced Iraq to defend itself.

Prince Nayif urged the Arab countries to support Iraq because it is defending right. He expressed regret that certain Arab states are taking a hostile attitude toward Iraq and said: We hope this situation will soon come to an end. The prince also said: No Arab country must have a neutral stand. The prince asserted the Saudi stand stems from Saudi awareness of its religious and national responsibilities.

The Saudi interior minister expressed pleasure at signing the border treaty with Iraq, adding that it shows good intentions and cooperation. He asserted that Saudi Arabia aspires to further cooperation. He added that Iraq and Saudi Arabia would greatly benefit the Arab and Islamic nations and they would be factors of stability in the area.

In conclusion, the Saudi interior minister lauded the Iraqi armed forces for their valor and steadfastness in defense of the homeland. They proved there are men defending the Arab nation's rights.

The signing ceremony was attended by a number of Iraqi and Saudi officials.

Husayn, Saudi Minister Confer

JN262016 Bagdad INA in Arabic 2000 GMT 26 Dec 81

[Text] Baghdad, 26 Dec (INA) -- President Saddam Husayn tonight received Saudi Interior Minister Prince Nayif ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz. The Saudi minister conveyed a verbal message from His Majesty King Khalid ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz reiterating the Kingdom's support for Iraq in all fields in its just battle against the racist Persian enemy. The two sides discussed relations between the two fraternal countries and means to strengthen these relations.

The meeting was attended by 'Izzat Ibrahim, Revolution Command Council [RCC] vice chairman; Sa'dun Shakir, RCC member and interior minister; Tariq Hamad al-'Abdallah, RCC secretary general and acting director of the Presidential Office; and the Saudi ambassador in Baghdad.

Saudi Minister Departs

JN262030 Baghdad INA in Arabic 2020 GMT 26 Dec 81

[Text] Baghdad, 26 Dec (INA) -- Saudi Interior Minister Prince Nayif ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz left Baghdad for Saudi Arabia tonight at the end of a visit that lasted all day today, Saturday. During the visit, the Saudi minister and Iraqi Interior Minister Sa'dun Shakir signed an Iraqi-Saudi Arabia border treaty. He also conveyed a verbal message from King Khalid ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz to President Saddam Husayn.

He was seen off by Interior Minister Sa'dun Shakir, a number of Iraqi officials and the Saudi ambassador in Baghdad.

VIIR on Saudi Minister's Visit

GF261933 (Clandestine) Voice of Iraqi Islamic Revolution in Arabic 1730 GMT 26 Dec 81

[Text] Saudi Interior Minister Nayif ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz arrived in Iraq today on a visit that will last several days. The visit is part of Saudi efforts to create a front of the puppet regimes in order to confront the Islamic revolution and the rise in Islamic awareness among the peoples of the area. Later tonight Nayif is scheduled to meet with the leader of the tribal gang, Saddam at-Tikriti, and will convey to him a written [as heard] message from Khalid Al Sa'ud and his Crown Prince Fahd.

Three days ago the U.S. State Department welcomed the agreement to jointly confront the Islamic movement that was signed by the regimes of Bahrain and Saudi Arabia. The U.S. State Department then called on the other Gulf regimes to follow the example of Bahrain and Saudi Arabia and sign similar agreements.

COMMANDER IN CHIEF DISCUSSES WAR WITH IRAN

JN251257 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1158 GMT 25 Dec 81

[Text] Baghdad, 25 Dec (INA) -- Taha Yasin Ramadan, commander in chief of the Popular Army in Iraq, has asserted that Iraq is now on the road to achieving other gains and results in its war against the Iranian regime which are no less important than the retrieval of Iraqi territories and waters during the first week of the war.

During his visit to a training camp for fighters who will go to the battlefronts, Ramadan said today that the war has afforded the Iraqi people the opportunity to reconstruct the society revolutionally in a comparatively short period.

This reconstruction, Ramadan explained, is seen by our people's willingness to give abundantly in all fields, including joining various units of the Popular Army.

Ramadan said: When Iraq entered the war, there were no more than 218,000 fighters in the Popular Army. Today, after 16 months of war, the army consists of 370,000 fighters who have been trained to use all kinds of weapons.

ARMED FORCES GENERAL COMMAND COMMUNIQUES

No 563

JN241649 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1630 GMT 24 Dec 81

[Text] Baghdad, 24 Dec (INA) -- During the past 24 hours, the Iraqi forces killed 58 Iranians and destroyed 5 vehicles, 1 rocket launcher and 1 stockpile of hardware. Communique No. 563, issued by the Armed Forces General Command this evening, added that the military operations took place in the Shush, Khafajiyah [Susangerd], Abadan, Dezful and Ahvaz areas. The Iraqi losses were 15 martyred and 1 mortar damaged. Following is the text of the communique:

Communique No. 563 issued by the Armed Forces General Command.

In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate.

With valor and steadiness, Iraq's capable forces continue their activities in the operational sectors. Following are the results of the military activities carried out yesterday evening and today:

I. Known enemy losses:
   A. Our forward units hit the enemy concentrations hard opposite our positions in the Shush area and forced them to retreat after killing 34 and destroying 4 vehicles, 1 rocket launcher and 1 stockpile of hardware.
   B. An enemy troop concentration was sighted opposite our forward positions in the Khafajiyah area. Our forces pounded it, killing 13.
   C. Five were killed and one vehicle was destroyed in the Abadan area.
   D. Four were killed in the Dezful area.
   E. Two were killed in the Ahvaz area.

Thus, total known enemy losses amount to 58 killed and 5 vehicles, 1 rocket launcher and 1 stockpile of hardware destroyed.

II. Our losses:

A. In personnel: 15 martyrs in all sectors.
B. In equipment: One mortar damaged.

No 564

JN251744 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 25 Dec 81

[Communique No. 564 issued by the Iraqi Armed Forces General Command on 25 December 1981]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate.

In defense of the sovereignty of Iraq and Arab territory, the soldiers of Saddam's al-Qadisiyah continue their just war against the forces of the spiteful Khomeyni clique. Following are the results of the activities carried out in the operational sectors yesterday evening and today:

I. Known enemy losses:

A. Our brave units strongly pounded the collapsing enemy forces in the Gilan-e Gharb and Sumar areas, killing 37 and destroying 2 vehicles and 1 observation post.
B. One of our forward units pounded an enemy troop concentration in the Shush area, killing 14 and destroying 1 stockpile of hardware.
C. Six were killed in the Dezful area.
D. Three were killed and one stockpile of hardware, one vehicle and four observation posts were destroyed in the Abadan area.
E. Three were killed and one vehicle was destroyed in the Mehran area.
F. Two were killed and two guns were destroyed in the Ahvaz area.
G. One vehicle and one gun were destroyed in the Khafajiyah [Susangerd] area.

Thus, total known enemy losses amount to 65 killed and 5 vehicles, 3 guns, 2 stockpiles of hardware and 5 observation posts destroyed.

II. Our losses: 10 martyrs in all sectors.

No 565

JN261651 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1625 GMT 26 Dec 81

[Text] Baghdad, 26 Dec (INA) -- The Iraqi forces attacked Iranian enemy forces in the Gilan-e Gharb and Sumar regions, inflicting grave losses in life and equipment, amounting well over 100 dead and 4 vehicles destroyed. Communique No. 565, issued tonight by the Iraqi Armed Forces General Command, put enemy losses in all sectors at well over 112 dead and 4 vehicles, 2 stockpiles of hardware and 2 observation posts destroyed.

Following is the text of the communique:

Communique No. 565 issued by the Armed Forces General Command. In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate.

With valor and zeal, the glorious sons of Iraq are confronting the schemes of the criminal Khomeyni clique which are aimed at harming the sovereignty of our land and waters. Following is the outcome of our armed forces' military activities last night and today:

I. Known enemy losses:

A. Our capable units clashed with enemy forces in the Gilan-e Gharb and Sumar regions in a fiery battle in which all types of weapons were used. The enemy sustained grave losses in life and equipment, amounting to well over 100 dead and 4 vehicles, 3 carrying hardware, destroyed.
B. Six were killed in the Khafajiyah [Susangerd] area.
C. Four were killed in the Sar-e Pol-e Zahab area.
D. Two were killed in Mimak opposite our forces in Sayf Sa'd.
E. Two stockpiles of hardware and two observation posts were destroyed in the Abadan area.

Thus, total known enemy losses amount to well over 112 dead and 4 vehicles, 2 stockpiles of hardware and 2 observation posts destroyed.

II. Our losses: 13 martyrs in all sectors.

No 566

JN271638 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1615 GMT 27 Dec 81

[Text] Baghdad, 27 Dec (INA) -- During the past 24 hours, Iraqi forces have killed 54 Iranians and destroyed 4 vehicles, 2 guns and 2 stockpiles of hardware. This was stated in Communique No. 566, issued by the Armed Forces General Command here this evening. It added that fighting took place in the Gilan-e Gharb and Sumar areas. The following is the text of the communique:

Communique No. 566 issued by the Armed Forces General Command.

In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate.

For the sake of preserving national and pan-Arab dignity, honor and sovereignty, the zealous sons of Iraq are fighting the forces of the spiteful and racist regime in Iran. The following are the results of the activities carried out in the operational sectors yesterday evening and today:

I. Known enemy losses:

A. Our units continued to strongly pound the enemy forces in the Gilan-e Gharb and Sumar areas, killing 45.
B. Six were killed in the Khafajiyah [Susangerd] area.
C. Three were killed in the Dezful area.
D. Two guns, four vehicles and two stockpiles of hardware were destroyed in the Abadan area.

Thus, the total known enemy losses amount to 54 killed and 4 vehicles, 2 guns, and 2 stockpiles of hardware destroyed.

II. Our losses:

A. In personnel: 14 martyrs in all sectors.
B. In equipment: One vehicle damaged.

AR-RA'Y EDITORIAL ON REAGAN'S STATEMENTS

JN280924 Amman AR-RA'Y in Arabic 28 Dec 81 pp 1, 17

[Editorial: "Toward a Pan-Arab Awakening"]

[Text] It seems that the "storm" of differences between Israel and the United States has reached its final stages after it has achieved its purpose and objective. President Reagan's statements yesterday show that Washington's retreat from its decision to terminate the strategic cooperation agreement with Tel Aviv is now a matter of time.

These statements bring to mind what happened between Washington and Tel Aviv on several similar occasions in the past; notably after the destruction of the Iraqi nuclear reactor and the shelling of populated areas in Beirut. In both cases, Washington expressed indignation over Israel's conduct by means very similar to the termination of the strategic cooperation agreement.

What the Arabs should understand from all this is that Washington no longer needs to invent new methods to calm down Arab resentment toward any provocative Israeli action. Washington depends on the weak memory of the Arabs and the current situation -- the Arab nation's weakness, fragmentation and inability to take any serious and effective action against the continuous aggression.

The Arabs should also understand that the continuation of their deteriorating circumstances will give Israel the chance to commit more acts of aggression and expansion.

Of course, the only way for the Arabs to avoid further deterioration is a swift Pan-Arab awakening, which will restore this nation's lost prestige and usurped rights.

RADIO NOTES U.S. OPTIONS IN JANUARY UN SESSION

JN271915 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 27 Dec 81

[Station commentary]

[Text] On 5 January President Reagan's administration faces one of its most difficult foreign policy choices. In fact, to be more specific, it will face its most difficult choice and stand in its Middel East policy.

President Reagan's administration must either support international unanimity -- which rejects Israel's aggressive measures in the Syrian heights -- and thus accept imposing sanctions on Israel; or support these measures, thus flouting the will of the international community on the one hand and divesting the U.S. Middle East policy of its necessary balance on the other.

Due to the role of the United States as a superpower, due to its concern about Middle East peace, and due to its role as Israel's military, political and economic ally, any U.S. stand opposing sanctions against Israel will in one way or another constitute candid support for Israel's policy of Judaization and candid violation of the international community's resolutions; namely, those pertaining to the inadmissibility of imposing a fait accompli as a result of military superiority; and the inadmissibility of annexing others' territories or changing these territories' geography or demography.

Washington has expressed its displeasure over Israel's decision annexing the Syrian heights. Indeed, it permitted the UN Security Council to adopt a resolution rejecting the annexation and calling on Israel to cancel it. This resolution set 5 January as the date for another UN Security Council meeting to discuss the extent of Israel's response to its special resolution on canceling the annexation process.

However, what actually occurred was that Israel immediately rejected this resolution, asserting to the world and to the United States in particular, that it would not retract its annexation measures.

It went even farther and abrogated the memorandum of the U.S.-Israeli strategic understanding, accusing Washington of shortsightedness, fumbling about and being unaware of Middle East events.

The UN Security Council meeting on 5 January will discuss the sanctions that must be imposed on Israel for its defiance of the international community -- which is represented by the UN Security Council -- and of all the international laws and charters.

Washington will be faced with two choices: either to continue with its previous stand rejecting Israel's measures, call for canceling these measures and, consequently, support sanctions against Israel for its refusal to obey the international community's will; or to retract this stand and resort to vetoing any resolution stipulating sanctions on Israel.

It may seem on the surface that both stands are embarassing for the U.S. administration. However, resorting to a veto in order to prevent the imposition of sanctions on Israel would be embarassing, since the other stand would lead to shaking the U.S. image not only in the Middle East but in the whole world.

In its capacity as a superpower, the United States has a world role. Thus, it would not be in its interest to object to punishing the aggressor through supporting him and to punishing any state that deviates from international values, principles and charters. Nor would it be in the U.S. interest to appear before the Arabs and the world as one supporting Israel in any violation or aggression directed against the Arabism of Arab territory for the purpose of Judaizing any part of this territory and expelling its citizens.

Since Washington sees itself as capable and qualified to patronize all efforts in the search for peace, the Syrian heights annexation constitutes an Israeli step that not only impedes these U.S. efforts but also proves the Zionist intentions -- and it is Israel which has been entrusted with transforming these intentions from mere schemes to actual reality through force, arrogance and defiance.

An Arab poet once said: I daily taught him how to throw and he learned to throw me. It seems that Washington is now aware that Israel -- which was founded and continues to exist with unlimited U.S. money, arms and support -- is now aiming for the U.S. prestige. Reagan -- who came to the White House, as he has reiterated, to restore U.S. prestige -- will definitely not allow his administration to be a target for Israeli arrogance, defiance and belligerence as a result of its temporary military superiority.

RADIO COMMENTS ON GE'ULA KOHEN STATEMENT

JN232145 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1615 GMT 23 Dec 81

[Station commentary]

[Excerpts] MK Ge'ula Kohen has submitted a bill to the Knesset to apply Israeli law on the West Bank and Gaza Strip. Applying Israeli law to these occupied Arab territories means the annexation and Judaization of these territories as happened a week ago in the Golan Heights and before that in Jerusalem.

Since the occupation of the West Bank and Gaza in 1967, the Israeli authorities have continued to apply the policy of paving the way for Judaizing and annexing these two Arab areas. Building settlements, changing administrative laws, confiscating Arab lands in the West Bank and Gaza daily and tightening the siege on Palestinian citizens through various oppressive security and economic measures are all channels leading to the practical application of Judaization, a policy which relies on imposing fait accomplis by force, arrogance and challenge.

For 14 years the Arabs have been alerting the international community to the dangers of Israeli practices, which disregard international laws, principles and conventions. However, Israel has continued with its policy to disregard all values, rights and justice and all appeals, recommendations and resolutions calling on it to stop its aggressive policy.

Israeli practices in the Arab region are very similar to Hitler's Nazi practices. During the thirties and until the end of World War II, Nazism went through a similar state of mind; namely blind feeling of absolute power, believing that it could determine the fate of the whole world. Just as Nazi victories in Europe enhanced this blind feeling, Israel's military successes also enhanced it in the Arab region and the world. Perhaps, the Israeli stand on U.S. suspension of the strategic agreement, a stand characterized by challenge and arrogance, confirms the extension of Israeli influence beyond our Arab region.

Perhaps, Israel's fatal mistake is its reliance on military superiority, which has encouraged it to violate international law, expanding and driving Arab citizens from their lands. Depending on this superiority means depending on a changing factor. What is built on this factor soon collapses when the basis itself collapses or loses its effect. Military superiority is an acquired factor which others can acquire exactly as humanity acquired the necessary military power to end Nazi superiority despite the heavy price paid for it. We are pointing out these facts to show we are eager for a peace that comes, not as a result of expansion or threats to use force, but established on right and lasting justice.

AD-DUSTUR COMMENTS ON SYRIAN-KUWAIT TALKS

JN280900 Amman AD-DUSTUR in Arabic 28 Dec 81 pp 1, 19

[Editorial: "The Summit and Other Issues"]

[Excerpts] The statement made yesterday by the Kuwaiti official spokesman that an agreement has been reached during the Syrian President's talks with Kuwaiti officials seriously raises a number of Arab issues, foremost of which is the resumption of the 12th Arab Summit Conference. This agreement dictates that Arabs rise to the level of pan-Arab responsibility when discussing these issues.

However, the agreement with Syria alone is not enough to hold the summit, let alone guarantee its success, for there are also the PLO, Iraq, Algeria and others. If Syria has truly amended its stance toward Prince Fahd's plan, we may as well presume that the rejection of the plan by some PLO quarters will necessarily be watered down. Perhaps we might sense this change in the results of the Palestinian Central Council's meetings, which are scheduled to begin in Damascus today.

What remains is the most important issue -- the Iraqi-Iranian war and the stands of some Arab countries on this war. This war must be resolved if we want any future summit conference to rise to the level of events and to achieve the desired success. The Arab world cannot, nay, must not act as if this war were raging on another planet.

Therefore, we hope that Gulf diplomacy will carry out intensive and constant activities to rectify this weird Arab attitude toward Iraq's battle before holding the summit conference, because the absence of sincere Arab support for Iraq is responsible for prolonging the war. Also, it would be in the interest of the friends of Iraq and Iran to end this war because its continuation not only gravely endangers the Arab Gulf states but also impedes the required Iraqi role to intervene militarily in defense of the eastern front against the danger of Israeli attack, which, according to our assessment, has become merely a matter of time.

Israel believes that the Arabs' blessing of the Saudi plan is a threat to its existence. Hence, we ask: What would the Arabs' reply be if Israel attacked them after approving Prince Fahd's plan at the next summit conference? Also, what would Iraq's role be in such circumstances? Therefore, it is indispensable to link the need to end the Iraqi-Iranian war with the efforts exerted to hold the Arab summit conference.

All talks about Arab peace is incomplete unless it takes into consideration the possibilities of war with Israel. The outcome of any war on the eastern front, in the absence of Iraq, is known in advance to those who expect such wars and who want to confront its consequences and to triumph.

IRAQI SPEAKER HOLDS PRESS CONFERENCE IN AMMAN

JN241851 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 24 Dec 81

[Text] Na'im Haddad, speaker of the Iraqi National Assembly, has hailed His Majesty King Husayn and the Jordanian people for their stands of effective participation with Iraq in its just pan-Arab battle against the Iranian regime. Speaking at a press conference today at the Iraqi press center in Amman, Haddad said that by resisting the Iranian regime, Iraq is assuming the pan-Arab responsibility of defending the Arab nation.

Haddad said the Jordanian and Iraqi peoples are linked by a correct bond and relations between the two fraternal countries in the various political, economic and cultural fields have reached a good level. He added: We are facing most serious challenges by imperialism, Zionism and Iranian racism. Therefore, the unified Jordanian-Iraqi stand is very important in confronting these great dangers.

Haddad asserted that the relations between the two countries would further advance and expand to cover all fields to achieve organic links between the two peoples. Haddad praised the Jordanian people, which he described as a people who adhere to their Arabism and are always ready to repulse the Zionist enemy.

Haddad extended the greetings and expressed the appreciation of the Iraqi leadership, people and army to the Jordanian people. Haddad then answered questions posed by journalists.

Replying to a question about the Iraqi domestic front, Haddad said: This front is strong and solid and cooperates with the leadership. The economic situation is at its best. Implementation of development plans and agricultural and industrial projects is proceeding as planned.

Replying to another question, Haddad said: The Iraqi Army is in control of 25,000 square kilometers [in Iran]. In view of its geographical nature, this land is difficult for any army to cover militarily. Although the war is 16 months old, the Iraqi soldier is still holding firmly to his position. Successes are achieved daily.

Haddad said: The Iranians tried in three offensives to deal with Iraqi military sectors separately. However, their dead and wounded covered the ground. Iranian dead numbered 10,000 and their wounded were three or four times this figure. Many others were captured.

Haddad said: The Iranian regime has been unfair to the Iranian people and their rights. Inquisition courts have spread throughout Iran and scaffolds have been set up everywhere without any reason. This is a stab in the back to Islam and its sublime concepts.

Haddad added that there are about 5 million unemployed people in Iran and the economic situation there is very bad. He pointed out that the Iranian regime fabricated the war in implementation of old imperialist objectives of which they once dreamed. He said: We in Iraq prepared ourselves to be of assistance to the new rulers in Iran in order to achieve better relations between Iraq and the Arabs on the one hand and Iran on the other. However, these rulers chose from the very first moment to adopt a hostile attitude toward Iraq and the Arabs. They gave us no opportunity, despite our great efforts to achieve an accomodation between ourselves and Iran. They began to interfere in Iraq's internal affairs and to instigate the Iranian community in Iraq to plant explosives in public places. They attacked Iraqi cities and threatened to close the Strait of Hormuz.

Haddad continued: We intensified our efforts and made several attempts to prevent war. However, when Iraqi cities were attacked, we had to retaliate, because it is our right to defend ourselves.

Reviewing mediation efforts to end the dispute, Haddad stressed that Iraq responded to all efforts in this respect. However, Iran was against any effort to stop the bloodshed.

Haddad pointed out that Iraqi boundaries were established in the 1913 treaty, UN plans and international law. He said the Shatt al-'Arab is Arab. It is the confluence of the Tigris and Euphrates Rivers. Iran has no right to the Shatt.

Referring to Iran's occupation of the three Arab islands which belong to the UAE, Haddad asserted that these islands must be returned to Arab sovereignty. He said Iraq approves of any effort which will end the war and safeguard Iraqi and Arab rights, since this would enable Iraq to participate in the pan-Arab battle to liberate Palestine.

Replying to another question, Haddad asserted that Iraq would not raise the problem in the UN Security Council, because the internationalization of the problem will not be of any interest. The United Nations is unable to implement its own resolutions.

Further Report

JN241552 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1450 GMT 24 Dec 81

[Excerpts] Amman, 24 Dec (INA) -- Iraqi National Assembly Speaker Na'im Haddad has stated that Iraq continues to respond to the mediations for a peaceful solution to the conflict with Iran and for the restoration of our legitimate rights as stipulated in bilateral agreements and international laws.

At his press conference, Haddad referred to the Zionist entity's decision to annex the Syrian Golan Heights and said Golan is an Arab territory which must be defended at all costs. He said the heights were occupied 14 years ago and the Syrian regime never fired a shot to liberate it. An Arab who cannot defend his own national soil can never shoulder any pan-Arab task.

Haddad said the Arab-Israeli dispute is a cultural and historical dispute and a struggle for existence. The usurper Zionist entity must be confronted, Haddad added.

Na'im Haddad wondered how the Syrian regime can daily support the Persian regime when the Iraqi soldier is still buried in the Arab Syrian Golan Heights. He made it clear that there is serious coordination between the Zionist entity and the Persian regime in order to prolong the war and attack on the Iraqi nuclear reactor by the Zionist entity was within the framework of this coordination.

Haddad then spoke on Iraqi-Jordanian relations and said the unified Iraqi-Jordanian stand is very important in facing the tremendous threats and challenges confronting the Arab nation. Haddad added that Iraqi-Jordanian relations affirm the genuine Arab character and realization of organic ties between the two fraternal peoples.

FU'AD BUTRUS ON BASHIR AL-JUMAYYIL INITIATIVE

NC281112 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1000 GMT 28 Dec 81

[Text] Today Foreign Minister Fu'ad Butrus said that in his view, Bashir al-Jumayyil's initiative is characterized by the following facts:

1. It comes at a time when all the Lebanese vehemently crave to follow the course of the dialogue to find a political solution and avoid the other course -- violence.

2. In its broad lines it coincides with the initiative the state had previously submitted and which was approved by all sides. We point out here that in some of its aspects the new initiative is more comprehensive and far-reaching than the 14 principles.

3. It is not based on the imposition of an opinion but rather it opens the way for argument, debate and a dialogue, and, eventually, amendments which could be agreed upon as a result of the dialogue.

In view of the aforementioned, I believe it is hard, if not impossible, to disregard this initiative.

The foreign minister was asked: In your capacity as a member of the Arab Followup Committee, do you believe that the initiative by the commander of the Lebanese forces gives a new impetus to the Arab Followup Committee's activities and, consequently, strengthens its efforts and helps it to find a practical, even if temporary, solution to the Lebanese crisis?

The minister answered: The Followup Committee is an important committee and at the present time we must not place more burdens on it than it can assume. We must benefit from this committee and, in the meantime, seek to improve its work in any way possible.

The minister was then asked: Will you discuss the points mentioned in the initiative of Shaykh Bashir al-Jumayyil during the next meeting of the Arab Followup Committee, particularly those related to the committee's activities?

The minister answered: The Followup Committee discusses all aspects of Lebanese problems.

ANTI-SYRIAN, PALESTINIAN FRONT COMMUNIQUES

NC280845 Marj 'Uyun Lebanon Voice of Hope in Arabic 0630 GMT 27 Dec 81

[Text] Our radio has received a message from the national committee of the Front for the Liberation of Lebanon From the Syrian-Palestinian Occupation. The message promises to acquaint the Lebanese and Voice of Hope listeners from time to time with the front's various military actions against the forces of the dual occupation.

The so-called Front for the Liberation of Lebanon From the Syrian-Palestinian Occupation, which was founded in 1979, says in its first military communique that on 10 December 1981 its special units clashed with the occupation enemies along the Barja-Ash-Shumaykh-al-Ma'niyah-Dalhun axis, where groups of swindlers and mercenaries are receiving their training and building camps in Wadi Shumays, ('Ayn al-Asad), Al-Ma'niyah and Alhun.

The first communique adds: Our units clashed with these groups at night and exchanged gunfire with them until dawn. We were compelled to set fires to cover our withdrawal when forces of the Syrian occupation army, stationed in Ad-Dubbiyah, moved toward southeast Ad-Damur. Our losses are nil and the losses of the aggressors are not known.

Communique No. two reads: At 2300 hours, our units clashed with the Syrian occupation forces along the Ad-Dubbiyah-Al-Burjayn-'Ayn al-Hawr as-Sa'diyat axis, where these forces are reinforcing their concentrations and setting up checkpoints along the roads. The exchange of gunfire continued until 0300. Our units returned safely to their bases after wounding three Syrians. The search operation mounted by the Syrian forces failed to find any clues leading them to our bases.

Communique No. three reads: Our forces operating along the (Qiblin)-Al-Wardaniyah-Wadi-az-Zaynah-Jadra axis clashed at night with groups of armed swindlers near the (Qiblin) vocational school. Our units inflicted heavy losses on the swindlers and burned down a training center. One of our units laid an ambush for the swindlers near Jadra-Wadi az-Zaynah. The unit opened fire on one of their military cars which was heading for Sidon.

Further on Communiques

NC280951 Marj 'Uyun Lebanon Voice of Hope in Arabic 0600 GMT 28 Dec 81

[Text] Since the Arab League secretary general's envoy Mahmud al-Ma'muri and [Arab League Secretary General Chedli] Klibi are interested in activating the quadripartite committee and expediting the formation of the six-member committee, the leftist communist parties, within the framework of the so-called National Movement, according to sources of the Progressive Socialist Party headed by Walid Junblatt are also expediting the formation of a unified military force, according to the tasks entrusted to them, in all the areas where they are present. Their first steps in this direction will begin during the first week in the new year. The sources believe that the establishment of a unified leftist military force will establish security in the capital's western areas as well as a kind of balance between them and the Lebanese forces through the control of the streets in the areas where they are present, particularly since some of the traditional and local leaders consider themselves spokesmen for these streets and the side that is ready and accepted for any dialogue, especially a national dialogue.

Infomed persons say that following the appearance of indications of a desire for agreement among the Lebanese on a common denominator that will unify them, the Syrian and Palestinian occupation forces fear they will lose the necessary cover for their continued existence and become, in the event the Lebanese are left alone, an exposed side facing the Lebanese. Thus any propaganda excuse for their continued existence will end. Therefore, it has become desirable, according to their point of view, that the leftist parties should be united and merged in a unified force that will control the streets in western Beirut and the areas of occupation so that they will become the only side in the dialogue which is rejected by the Lebanese front, which considers a dialogue unacceptable because of its ideological and political (?dependence) on non-Lebanese forces.

This trick is no longer a secret to the Front for the Liberation of Lebanon From the Syrian-Palestinian Occupation. In a message received by our radio station, this front has decided to confine its military activities, which began in 1979, to striking the occupants and their forces inside the areas of occupation. Yesterday we broadcast the front's military communiques -- Nos one, two and three -- for the first time. Today we are announcing communiques Nos four, five and six.

Communique No four says: Our armed units on the axis of Mazra'at ad-Dahr-Bsaba-Dayr al-Mukhallis-Jun, have attacked the Syrian occupation forces, engaging them for 3 hours. A member of the Syrian enemy, Lt Nadir as-Sabbuh received a serious wound and was removed to the hospital in Sidon. Our side suffered no losses.

Communique No five says: On the axis of Al-Mughayriyah-('Almat)-ar-Rumaylah-(Jisr Sayda), our combatant units took positions in (Basatin 'Almat)-ar-Rumaylah and clashed with the Syrian occupation forces for 3 hours. This forced them to leave the barrier and flee to Sidon. As a result, clashes are taking place day and night on these axes -- a matter which compelled the Syrian occupation forces, stationed in 'Abra, to besiege these areas and erect barriers on the roads.

Communique No six says: One of our brave units detonated a boooby-trapped vehicle in the center of Ad-Damur. The resounding blast caused fear in the ranks of the Palestinians. The Palestinian gangs went to remove the casualties and roamed the streets of the occupied township. We have not been able to define the number of casualties in the ranks of the Palestinian enemy.

Issued by the national committee of the front for the liberation of Lebanon from Syrian-Palestinian occupation.

CALLER ON DOZIER KIDNAPPING THREATENS ENVOYS

NC251240 Paris AFP in English 1233 GMT 25 Dec 81

[Text] Beirut, 25 Dec (AFP) -- An anonymous phone caller to AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE asserted here today that the "brigades of Imam Sadr," the spiritual leader of Lebanon's Shi'ite Moslem community, missing since 1979, were in no way involved in the kidnapping of American General James Dozier in Italy on December 17.

According to the caller, a phone call yesterday [as received] to the Italian news agency ANSA here, purportedly from the Italian Red Brigades and saying Gen Dozier was dead, had unfairly implicated the Imam Sadr Brigades.

The caller today also "advised" the American and Italian ambassadors in Beirut to leave Lebanon immediately lest they be killed like French Ambassador Louis Delamare last September 4.

AFter the kidnapping from his home in Verona of U.S. Brigadier General Dozier, 50, assistant commander of Atlantic Alliance Forces in southern Europe, the Red Brigades claimed responsibility and said he would be tried by a "people's court."

American and Italian authorities both said yesterday's call to the Italian agency office here was probably a hoax.

The caller today claimed that yesterday's call was placed by the Italian Embassy in Beirut "in the wake of a disagreement between the United States and Italy over American interference in Italian affairs."

HADDAD THREATENS ACTION TO LIBERATE LEBANON

NC231230 Marj 'Uyum Lebanon Voice of Hope in Arabic 1004 GMT 23 Dec 81

[23 December address by "Free Lebanon" Commander Maj Sa'd Haddad to Lebanese -- live or recorded]

[Text] Brother Lebanese: On this glorious blessed occasion, I wish everyone of you a glorious Christmas and a happy new year. I hope that the new baby, our lord Jesus Christ, will be born in the heart of everyone of you, wherever you may be. If he is born in your hearts, this means that love has been born in your hearts. We hope that the new year will bring good and blessings upon us and that 1982 will be a year of food, peace, love, unity and Lebanon's independence after the Lebanese have reunited and all the usurping and foreign forces have left Lebanese territory.

Second: [as heard] There are certain small matters about which I would like to talk to you.

Speaking about the explosions which occur in west Beirut, Tripoli and the various occupied parts of Lebanon, who is behind these explosions? First of all, we are aware that most of the explosions are carried out by the Syrians or Syrian agents with a view to keeping the sedition alive in Lebanon so that Syria will continue to use the excuse of lack of security and, consequently, must remain in Lebanon.

In any case, with regard to the recent explosion at the Iraqi Embassy, no two persons disagree that the ambitious ones are the Syrians. It [the Iraqi embassy explosion] could have been a reaction to the explosion which occurred in Al-Azbakiyah street in Damascus.

Second: Who is responsible for security in the occupied territories other than the Syrians? Therefore, either the Syrians are behind the planting of the explosives or they have failed in their task. In either case, this is sufficient reason for the Syrians to leave Lebanon for they are either the perpetrators or they have failed in deterring the perpetrators.

If we were to compare the occupied territories and east Beirut, in which the Lebanese are controlling security, we would see a big difference between the two areas. This means that the Lebanese can ensure security in their country and that there is no need for the Syrians, the swindlers or any others to help them in establishing security in Lebanon. Therefore, we demand that the Syrians leave Lebanon and that security be turned over to Lebanese forces. The Lebanese can surely establish security in their areas. We hope that the states, which show zeal toward Lebanon, will act on this basis and use their influence to make the Syrians and the swindlers leave Lebanon and keep Lebanon in the hands of the Lebanese alone.

In any case, if Syria, the Syrians or the Syrian Government cannot establish security in Syria, their own country, how can they be expected to establish security in Lebanon? Let them first of all set an example for us in their country, be it in Hamah, Aleppo, Damascus or any other town and then say: We are coming to establish security in Lebanon.

Moreover, we advise Hafiz al-Asad to leave Lebanon and to concern himself with his own affairs and regain the Golan -- the Golan which has become an indivisible part of Israel. We find that Hafiz al-Asad is not enthusiastic about regaining the Golan. When Iskandar -- Ahmad Iskandar with the horns -- came and declared: "We do not want to fight." Alright, brother, if you do not want to fight, then come and negotiate, come and (?make peace). They [not further identified] then called for an emergency meeting of the Arab foreign ministers. O.K., they did not want to meet in Damascus, so they decided to meet in Tunisia next Sunday. When Hafiz al-Asad realized that these people were going to meet, he asked that the meeting be postponed until 5 January.

Therefore, let us be frank with ourselves and with the toiling peoples, the peoples who are pained and are sacrificing their blood. If you cannot fight, then tell the world that you [words indistinct] the war and that you are going to look for other means -- the peaceful means. But you should not always reject everything -- not peace, not war, steadfastness, confrontation, the rejectionist front etc. However, we say this while we are not much interested in what is going to (?happen). We are only opening the eyes of the Syrian people to the lies of their rulers and their rulers' exploitation of the Syrian people. Perhaps, the Syrian people will realize what is being concocted against them and rebel against their rulers to bring new honest rulers from the people who will work for the sake of the people. If the Syrians are at ease, we will be at ease also.

However, as we have already said, we believe in and work for the sake of liberating Lebanon and restoring Lebanon to its people. We also believe that there is absolutely no disagreement between one Lebanese and another. Therefore, we do not regard ourselves as being in dispute with any Lebanese. Our enemy is known -- the Syrians and the swindlers, and whoever is helping this enemy is our enemy.

For this reason, sooner or later, the hour of liberation will come. I would like here to warn our Lebanese brothers, wherever they are, that if military operations are started and we have begun our liberation action, I ask them not to regard this war as being directed against them. Our strikes shall be directed only against the swindlers and the Syrians. Therefore, I also ask them not to leave their houses, to preserve their houses and to remain inside their houses. In order to prevent any confusion, I ask every Lebanese who wishes to remain safe in his house to obtain a Lebanese flag as of now, and when the military operations are started, to raise this flag over the roof of his house so that we will know that he is a Lebanese because our war is not against the Lebanese. As for the swindlers, if they wish to surrender, the only thing they have to do is raise a white flag. The white flag for the swindlers and the Lebanese flag for the Lebanese.

I advise you as of now to acquire Lebanese flags and to keep them in your homes because you will be needing them one day. These flags will vouch for you and ward off military action against you. I am not specifiying a date but no matter how long it takes, that day is coming. We hope that it will be soon.

In any case, on this occasion and about the same subject, it remains for us to ask about the fate of the army. We, as we have already said, have always been for the rebuilding of the army and the strengthening of the army in the hope that it will behave as an army in the interests of Lebanon and Lebanon's sovereignty and independence. However, it is regrettable that up till now, after a lapse of 6 years, the Syrian occupation and the aggressive swindlers have not allowed the emergence of a Lebanese army nor have they allowed the present army to assume a task on Lebanese territory. I am sure that the Lebanese, irrespective of their various beliefs, support the deployment of the army, whatever its color, on their territory and in their towns. The objectors are the foreign Syrians and swindlers.

Whatever the case may be, there is no hope that the army will act as an army. For this reason, I advise all the army men -- officers, noncommissioned officers and privates -- to determine their fate as of now, because after the liberation, we will not take anyone into consideration within our ranks other than those who have been with us from the beginning and before the liberation campaign. Some cases may be excepted, namely the officers and the military personnel who have fought for the sake of Lebanon, even if they have not fought with us -- those who fought with the Lebanese forces in the 2-year 1975-1976 war such as Gen Victor Khuri and those who fought later on the contact lines against the Syrians who are present on the contact lines. It is our duty to take these people into consideration and preserve their rights. There are also the officers and military personnel who have not joined us but who are performing certain good services for the sake of Lebanon, such as First Lieutenant Francois al-Haj who is present in the UN operations area and who is working at facilitating the affairs of all the free Lebanese. Thanks to him, he and others like him, we are prepared to preserve their rights. But as for those who weakened and procrastinated and evaded their military duty toward their homeland, they have no place in the future army of Lebanon. As for those who have joined the Free Lebanon Army or the Lebanese forces and who will join these forces before the battle, we will take them within our ranks and uphold their rights. But those who are waiting for relief to be provided for them by this or that person or from this or that direction, none of them will have a place among us.

I say this only out of my zealousness for the interest of every Lebanese and every Lebanese soldier, noncommissioned officer or officer, because there are many military men who have joined the army in the hope of being able to serve their homeland, but found out that there was no opportunity for them to serve their country. I tell them that they will never be allowed to serve their homeland where they are now. For this reason, I draw their attention to the future that is awaiting them, hoping that they will take a wise decision before it is too late. Thank you and many happy returns of the day.

IRAQI AMBASSADOR'S BODY RETRIEVED FROM RUBBLE

NC241740 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 24 Dec 81

[Text] The members of the civilian defense teams who are removing the rubble from the Iraqi embassy have discovered the body of the Iraqi ambassador, 'Abd ar-Razzaq Laftah. They have also retrieved the bodies of three other persons who have been identified. They are: Jamal 'Adnan, Faris Khabbaz [Arab Liberation Front official] and 'Adnan Habib. The bodies have been transferred to the Islamic Benevolent Society hopital.

TWO KILLED IN EXPLOSION IN HOTEL PARKING LOT

NC241733 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 24 Dec 81

[Text] Today, at about 1530, a big explosion occured at the Golden Beach Hotel parking lot in the Antilyas area. The internal security sources reported a short while ago that the explosion was caused by an exploding gas cylinder. When the fire reached a fuel reservoir after the explosion, it sparked a fire which spread to several cars within a few seconds. The explosion occurred during a ceremony in which Christmas gifts were being distributed among the children.

The fire brigade and the civil defense units rushed to the Golden Beach Hotel immediately after the incident. They worked hard to control the fierce fire which had engulfed the building on all sides, trapping most of the guests inside the building.

The fire brigade and the civilian defense units succeeded in breaking into the ground floor, where they recovered two disfigured bodies. Three people have been reported injured so far.

LOCAL ADMINISTRATION MINISTER DIES IN LONDON

JN261920 Damascus Domestic Television Service in Arabic 1830 GMT 26 Dec 81

[Excerpt] The regional command of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party, the Council of Ministers and the staff of the Local Administration Ministry, as well as the family of deceased, mourn Comrade 'Adnan Dabbagh, member of the party's Central Committee and minister of local administration, who passed away this morning at London's Wellington Hospital of an incurable disease.

MEMO TO IPU COUNCIL PROTESTS GOLAN ANNEXATION

JN241522 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1400 GMT 24 Dec 81

[Text] Damascus, 24 Dec (SANA) -- Mahmud az-Zu'bi, speaker of the People's Assembly and chairman of the Syrian Parliamentary Bloc, has sent a memo to the IPU Council drawing its attention to the gravity of the Israeli Knesset decision empowering the government to immediately apply Israeli law to the Syrian Golan Heights, which were occupied during the 1967 aggression, and to subject legislative and administrative affairs in the Golan to Israeli law.

The memo emphasizes that the Israeli measure is no more than a form of annexation, following in the wake of an earlier measures annexing Jerusalem and its vicinity. All this shows, the memo says, that Israel is proceeding with its expansionist plan to annex occupied Arab territories, thereby committing three closely interrelated international crimes:

The first crime is Israel's violation of the integrity of the Syrian Arab territory and the will of its people. Israel tried before to impose Israeli citizenship on Syrian Arab citizens, but it met with unanimous and categorical rejection.

The speaker of the People's Assembly also emphasized in his memo that the annexation shows a determination to perpetuate this crime and proves that Israeli law, which is not based on the spirit of responsibility, has violated international law to seize Syrian Arab territory despite the fact that Syria's legal and historical claim to this territory is indisputable.

The second crime is Israel's violation of international law and the Geneva Conventions, which forbid seizure of territory by force; the UN Charter which provides for respecting the boundaries of member states; and the charter and resolutions of the IPU.

The third crime is Israel's action in gravely jeopardizing peace in the region through occupation and annexation, and, consequently, jeopardizing world peace and security, because any clash in the Middle East is bound to spread to neighboring regions.

What is more serious is that this three-sided international crime was perpetrated in an atmosphere of flagrant defiance of Syria, the Arabs and international will.

The memorandum stated that the Golan annexation will create immense trouble in the region and that Syria will not remain silent on the usurpation of its rights. The memorandum said: We present this memo to the IPU and we believe this issue is of immediate concern because the Israeli parliament, which is an IPU member, has enacted this international crime. The IPU is also concerned with issues of international rights, world peace and stability and has in the past dealt with the Middle East problem in IPU conferences such as at its 68th conference in Havana this year when the IPU condemned Israel's violations of the IPU and UN resolutions.

The Syrian People's Assembly memorandum called for cooperation between the IPU on the one hand and the United Nations and the Security Council on other in order to stop all the Israeli measures and to consider them null and void. It also called on all the member parliaments to boycott the Israeli parliament, to reject all the phony Israeli laws and to take the necessary steps to prevent this parliament, which serves expansionist Zionist aims, from carrying out its activities within the framework of international parliamentary action.

The memorandum regarded the aggression against the Syrian Arab territory as an aggression against the IPU principles and contempt for the will and legitimacy of the IPU members. It asked the IPU to circulate the memorandum and to take the necessary measures to affirm its desire to preserve the rights of the member states and its respect for the principles of international law and human rights.

On another level, the speaker of the assembly sent a letter to the UN secretary general appended to the memorandum sent to the IPU. The letter expressed the hope that the UN secretary general would take the measures he deems necessary for joint action between the United Nations and the IPU against the Israeli parliament's decision. The letter pointed out that the Security Council resolution to this effect was well-received by the public and the People's Assembly members.

Copies of the memorandum were also sent to such parliamentary groupings in the world as the European Parliament, the European Council, the Asian Parliamentary Union, the Latin American Parliamentary Union, the Commonwealth Parliamentary Union and others. Copies were also sent to those parliaments which took positive stands on Syria's side against the hostile Israeli decision, with letters of gratitude for their honorable and just stands in support of Syria's position against the Israeli aggression.

COUNCIL OF EUROPE JERUSALEM MEETING PROTESTED

JN271409 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1300 GMT 27 Dec 81

[Text] Damascus, 27 Dec (SANA) -- Mahmud az-Zu'bi, speaker of the Syrian People's Assembly, has sent a memorandum to (Jose Maria Duarilza), chairman of the Parliamentary Commission of the Council of Europe, in which he expressed the Arab view on the acceptance of the Political Committee of the Council of Europe of the Zionist Knesset's invitation to hold its annual meeting for 1982 in the occupied city of Jerusalem.

The People's Assembly speaker explained that this decision signifies recognition of Israel's annexation of Jerusalem, an act which has been denounced, condemned and considered null and void by the UN General Assembly, the Security Council and the IPU, in addition to being a blatant challenge of the Arab nation's feelings and parliaments.

In his memorandum, Az-Zu'bi asked the Council of Europe to rescind its decision since it is not in the interest of Arab-European relations, the objectives of the Arab-European parliamentary dialogue, the UN efforts to foil the annexation crime, and the rights of the oppressed Palestinian people.

The memorandum explained the negative effect of this decision on the efforts to establish a just peace in the region because this measure encourages the Zionist aggressor to continue its aggressive, expansionist and settlement policy.

The People's Assembly speaker distributed this memorandum to 22 European Parliaments as well as to all the Arab parliaments to show them the dangers and repercussions of this decision.

BA'TH PARTY OFFICIAL RECEIVES USSR AMBASSADOR

JN261511 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1440 GMT 26 Dec 81

[Text] Damascus, 26 Dec (SANA) -- Comrade 'Abdallah al-Ahmar, assistant secretary general of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party [ASBP] this evening received here Vladimir Yukhin, the Soviet ambassador in Damascus.

Discussions during the meeting dealt with cooperation between the ASBP and the CPSU, and the cooperation program between the two friendly parties for the next 2 years.

SHARON INTERVIEWED ON RELATIONS WITH U.S.

TA250949 Tel Aviv YEDI'OT AHARONOT in Hebrew 25 Dec 81 pp 1, 2 of weekend supplement

[Interview with Defense Minister Ari'el Sharon by Yesha'yahu Ben-Porat in the defense minister's home on 23 December]

[Excerpts] [Sharon] Allow me, before you say anything; then I will answer your questions: The change made in the defense establishment may be definded as the most constructive change ever implemented by anyone in the Defense Ministry. It is intended to enhance efficiency and security, to strengthen the fighting force, and to increase the supervision of the military levels by the civilian levels, and not vice versa. This reform will increase the control of the defense minister, who gives legislative expression to the civilian employees' needs, as well as the control of the Defense Ministry director general, who is subordinate to the defense minister. This is all.

[Question] Arik [nickname for Ari'el], the defense establishment's empire has been running quietly and peacefully for over 30 years now, without strikes, without crises and with the workers committee. However, you came, stormily as usual, and created a commotion. What has happened?

[Answer] As you said, this is a huge system consuming nearly a third of the state budget; this is a system which for dozens of years has swelled and expanded. At the same time, it is a system where relatively few changes have been made, in comparison with other systems. It has remained intact -- a sacred cow. I do not mean to say there have been no attempts to introduce changes. A similar attempt to change matters was made in 1966 by Levi Escol, who was prime minister and defense minister at the time. However, he was unable to implement any changes and withdraw under public and internal political pressure.

Any changes arouses resistance. People entrench themselves in their positions, especially if they have been discharging their duties for many years. As years go by the entrenchment grows deeper, so that when a change is attempted you are first of all accused of deposition....

[Question] Arik, in a certain respect you are the architect of the memorandum of strategic understanding. After all that has occurred, does the memorandum exist or does it not exist?

[Answer] Previously you attacked the memorandum, saying it is only a piece of paper. Has the memorandum suddenly become an asset?

[Question] It was you who claimed all along that the memorandum is an asset, not I!

[Answer] If you ask me, it is indeed an asset.

[Question] And now, do we still have this asset?

[Answer] The Americans have violated a written and signed agreement between two countries. The memorandum says it is possible to stop it with 6 months advance notice. The document contains nothing -- not a single word -- about the possibility of suspension or postponement. The Americans have unilaterally violated a signed agreement between two countries. This is a very grave matter!

[Question] However, the memorandum was neither discussed nor endorsed by the government up till today.

[Answer] This is a formal, insignificant matter. From Israel's point of view the memorandum certainly exists. This affair should cause serious concern here over U.S. credibility regarding agreements. I say this since here the Americans have taken a unilateral action damaging the agreement.

[Question] The memorandum, today -- does it or does it not exist?

[Answer] Formally speaking the memorandum exists. The Americans violated it by their suspension when there is no clause on suspension. Therefore they could not have suspended it. However, the agreement, as a formal agreement, exists! There are also indications, mainly in the aftermath of the government's firm stand against the United States punitive measures, that the memorandum will still be implemented. This is not to say there will not be problems, but the clauses of the memorandum will be activated.

[Question] Are you at peace with Begin's style in his talk with U.S. Ambassador Samuel Lewis?

[Answer] I was present, together with the foreign minister, when the prime minister talked with Ambassador Lewis. That was one of the most important talks that an Israeli prime minister ever held with a representative of a foreign superpower.

[Question] Did Begin get angry? Did he shout?

[Answer] No, No, the talk proceeded quietly and the remarks were clear and unequivocal. Dead silence prevailed in the room when Begin was talking.

[Question] Did Begin talk quietly?

[Answer] Absolutely quietly.

[Question] Did he not raise his voice?

[Answer] No, it was a quiet and clear talk, the meaning of which could not be mistaken.

[Question] Did you also speak?

[Answer] I participated in the talk on some of the issues.

[Question] Did you use the same tone of speech?

[Answer] Certainly. The prime minister delivered a speech. I dealt with a series of practical steps.

[Question] Why, in your opinion, was Begin's sharpness necessary?

[Answer] In my opinion and to the best of my knowledge, the United States is determined to try to move Israel back to the 1967 borders after April 1982 -- hence the importance of applying Israeli law to the Golan. Israel had to make it categorically clear through a real, legislative act that it cannot return to the 1967 borders. As I said, this is because the United States wants to push Israel back to the 1967 borders.

[Question] Including Reagan, the great friend in the White House?

[Answer] This is not a personal issue. This is policy. However, the Americans do not understand events here, just as they do not understand events in Africa. I visited there and saw that they do not understand what is happening. They feel that Soviet expansionism should be stopped, but they have not yet adopted any practical measures; they are still going about as blind men.

[Question] In your opinion, has Begin consciously pressed the brake?

[Answer] This was a clear braking action, and perhaps we will need to take additional braking actions. This was a preventive and clarifying action.

[Question] But the timing, Arik, the timing -- just when they are preoccupied with Poland?

[Answer] Poland? They have revealed in this affair only helplessness, and this should turn on many warning lights, primarily and foremost among the Americans themselves. This is not a situation that has developed suddenly. This is a situation which has evolved over a period of months. I do not see their answers to the Soviets. It was exactly against this background that Israel had to stand up and declare: You will not get us to go back to the 1967 borders. This is what Begin said.

The talk with the U.S. ambassador was intended to tell the Americans in the clearest possible manner: Up to here, no more, and do not think that by such or other penalties you will succeed in driving us to withdraw to the 1967 lines. As far as Egypt is concerned here, this was the last moment for applying Israeli law to the Golan. After April 1982 this would have immeasurably complicated their situation vis-a-vis the Arab world. Anything that should be done should be done before April 1982.

[Question] One final question: What is happening in the north?

[Answer] We have adopted defensive measures in the north. We have made this clear and have not concealed our action of concentrating forces, so that this will serve as a deterrent. At the same time, caution should be exercised when adopting such steps, as they could lead to incorrect assessments by the other side. Therefore, we have made it clear to the Americans as well as in the communications media that the measures are defensive.

It should also be remembered that the Israeli Government has decided not to return, under any circumstances, to the war of attrition of July 1981 when Israeli settlements and citizens were attacked. We have developed and prepared ourselves to this end. The prime minister also told the U.S. ambassador that Israel is preparing for defensive actions but that if Israel is attacked it will attack. However, we will not initiate an offensive.

ARENS ON U.S. POLICY, RELATIONS WITH ISRAEL

TA271800 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1200 GMT 26 Dec 81

[Text] Why had Prime Minister Begin apparently gone all out in seeming to cancel the memorandum of understanding? Reporter Leslie Sasser put this question and others to Moshe Arens, the chairman of the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee.

[Begin recording] [Arens] First of all because these punitive actions -- I would say -- is something completely unprecedented and to me almost incomprehensible, because punitive actions are practiced by countries that are at war with each other. Or punitive actions might be practiced by countries that are in a state of belligerency.

I tried to think back on a punitive action that the United States had taken to my knowledge, and I remember the freezing of Japanese assets before Pearl Harbor. I mean, here is really the kind of actions that are taken under the most severe circumstances when there is a clear possibility that the countries might find themselves at war, or are at war. So this seems to be completely inappropriate toward the U.S.-Israel relationships, and I think also completely counterproductive, because, after all, Israel is a sovereign country, and what is at issue, whether we agree or disagree with the United States, are matters of great security importance to Israel, so it is really most unlikely that any kind of punitive action or any kind of elbowing or jawboning applied to Israel is going to bring about a reversal.

I mean, it is unimaginable to envisage a situation where, say, the United States will go through the bills as they are being passed by the Israeli legislature, and when the bill does not please them, they will then try to apply force at Israel and say the would cut back on military aid or interrupt some area, some region in which we are cooperating. So this does not make any sense, and I think that it required an appropriate response by Israel, to make it very clear that these kind of rules we were just not ready to play by.

[Question] What about this turn of Israeli diplomacy, specifically the talk between Prime Minister Begin and Ambassador Lewis? Is this the way to conduct diplomacy?

[Answer] Look, it makes no sense to ask me or any other member of the coalition, to try to comment on what was said, the way it was said, the tone it was said. Mr Begin is a pretty good prime minister; he has his tone, he has his style. We in Israel know this -- and I think the Americans know this as well. I suppose if it was somebody else talking with the ambassador, he would probably be talking to them in some different way. But basically, I think that the prime minister tried to get across the message, which I think is in the hearts of almost all Israelis: that U.S.-Israel relationship simply could not be based on punitive measures being applied by the United States to Israel whenever something that is being done here or decided here, or whenever a bill in the Israeli Knesset -- when it is being passed -- does not please the State Department.

[Question] Do you think the Americans are trying to use the Golan issue as an excuse to move further away from Camp David?

[Answer] That may be the end result. The way I perceive American actions and the shaping up of American policy, is that the United States in effect has decided to adopt the Saudi Arabian positions on Middle East issues. When they do that, I think they don't really realize that the Saudi Arabians don't have any positions of their own. The Saudi Arabian positions are the positions of the PLO or Al-Qadhdhafi or Al-Asad in Syria, because the Saudis simply feel that they have to give in to the threats of the most extreme people in the Arab camp and this is the reason why they bankroll the PLO and this is the reason why they fund Soviet arms purchases by Syria. So, these are in effect PLO positions, but let's say, in Washington's perception, Saudi positions. And I think the Americans have decided that they will adopt these positions. I think they've mistakenly concluded that Saudi Arabia is a moderate country and a stable country and can make a positive contribution to the peace process in the Middle East, and I think there is probably nothing farther from the truth. But I think that they decided to adopt these positions and, what's more serious for U.S.-Israel relationships, is they seem to have decided to apply pressure on Israel, to get Israel to adopt these positions; or to get Israel to accept the demands that are made within the framework of Saudi policy.

And I think that this probably involves moving away from Camp David, because this clearly involves demanding concessions from Israel that go far beyond the concessions that Israel made in the Camp David agreements.

[Question] Professor Arens, you are about to take up a position as ambassador to Washington. What specifically do you think needs to be done now to repair the damaged relations between Israel and the United States?

[Answer] Well, I don't think it's a matter of something that needs to be done today or tomorrow. I think it's a continuing, ongoing process of making sure that the relationships are as good as they should be, considering the very wide basis of common interests. And, I would say this is not an easy job and, presumably, this is what ambassadors get paid for. [end recording]

GENERAL SI'ON LEAVES FOR MFO TALKS IN U.S.

TA241103 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 24 Dec 81 pp 1, 15

[Report by Ya'aqov Erez]

[Text] The deployment of the Sinai Multinational Force and Observers [MFO] units will be agreed upon at deliberations to be conducted presently in Washington between representatives of Israel, Egypt and the United States.

Brig Gen Dov Si'on, the chairman of the joint Israeli-Egyptian Military Committee, is leaving for the United States today, accompanied by Maj Gen (Reserves) Yehuda Poran and Maj Gen (Reserves) Dov Shahar. In the United States the Israelis will meet with their Egyptian counterparts, led by Adm Muhsin Hamdi. The talks will be held with the director general of the MFO, Mr Ray Hunt and the MFO commander, General Bull-Hansen.

At the talks in Washington, which will last for 4 days, issues connected with manning the MFO will be discussed, among other things. Naval, aerial, communications and supplies units of the MFO have not yet been manned because of delays in the participation of the four European countries and Australia.

At the deliberations, standing orders and working methods will be agreed upon, details will be worked out regarding the fields of responsibility, and freedom of shipping in the Tiran Straits and methods for supervising the military limitations will be guaranteed.

According to the program, the MFO land units will be on site by 20 March. These units will be based on three battalions from the United States, Colombia and Fiji. The MFO command headquarters also includes officers from the U.S. General Staff.

Brig Gen Dov Si'on and Adm Muhsin Hamdi, who are the heads of the two countries' joint military committee, will also take advantage of the meeting for talks on routine matters connected with the work of the military committee.

During the second week of January, the committee will meet in Al-'Arish and, among other things, will discuss topics connected with expanding the normalization.

BEGIN ASSURES MUBARAK OF SINAI WITHDRAWAL

TA270933 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 27 Dec 81 p 1

[Report by political correspondent Ilan Kfir]

[Text] At the end of the week Prime Minister Menahem Begin sent a message to Egyptian President Husni Mubarak in which he pledged that Israel will complete the evacuation of the Sinai on time.

In the seven-page message (the length of the message Mr Mubarak sent to Mr Begin) the prime minister also noted that Israel is determined to continue the peace process and the implementation of the Camp David accords, which are the sole basis for the establishment of peace agreements.

In his message, Mr Begin also explained at great length Israel's motives for passing the Golan Heights Law, saying that Israel had to make this move for political and security reasons since Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad had categorically rejected all Israeli proposals to conduct peace negotiations without any preconditions.

The message carries a personal tone. Mr Begin also thanked the Egyptian president for his message wishing Begin good health and a speedy recovery from his injury. The prime minister expressed the hope that he would soon be able to confer with the Egyptian president in Israel to discuss the complex problems in the region as well as Israeli-Egyptian relations.

MUBARAK TO VISIT IN APPROXIMATELY 2 MONTHS

TA281115 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1100 GMT 28 Dec 81

[Text] Egyptian President Husni Mubarak will visit Israel in approximately 2 months. This was concluded in a meeting held before noon between the Egyptian president and Israeli Ambassador to Cairo Moshe Sason. Our correspondent on Arab affairs Aharon Barne'a reports that the ambassador conveyed a message from the prime minister to the president which included an invitation to visit Israel. The Israeli ambassador told our correspondent that the exact date for the visit would be set soon. In the message the prime minister stated that Israel will complete the evacuation of the Sinai on time. He also explained Israel's motives for legislating the Golan Law.

Ambassador Sason told our correspondent that the meeting was held in a very friendly atmosphere. In Sason's opinion, the Golan Law will have no impact on the relationship between Egypt and Israel or on the peace process.

YEDI'OT AHARONOT INTERVIEWS EGYPT'S GHALI

TA251051 Tel Aviv YEDI'OT AHARONOT in Hebrew 25 Dec 81 pp 14, 20 of Weekend Supplement

[Report on interview with Egyptian Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Butrus Ghali by Cairo-based correspondent Semadar Peri; date and place not given]

[Text] "There is no doubt that the Golan Law is an obstacle -- a new and grave obstacle. But not even this obstacle will suppress Egypt's desire to continue with the peace process. At the same time, however, it is clear that this will lend more strength to extremist positions in the Arab world -- and in Israel."

This statement was made by Egyptian Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali in an interview with YEDI'OT AHARONOT.

Dr Ghali stressed repeatedly in the course of the interview that the Golan Law is an obstacle on the road to a continued peace process after the conclusion of the withdrawal from Sinai.

[Question] Could you explain what you mean, when talking about an obstacle?

[Answer] The Camp David agreement is based on a very simple philosophy: Everything is open to negotiation, and you must not set any facts unilaterally. And now, this new law amounts to a unilateral blow which contradicts not only a UN decision but also the Camp David agreements. Thus, ammunition was given to those opposing the extension of peace in the region -- also in your country.

[Question] Was there any attempt at all, on the part of Egypt, to coopt Syria to the negotiations?

[Answer] This is a matter of time. One must not close the door. With the annexation of the Golan, you have created an additional credibility crisis with the Arab world, and the goal of Egypt's foreign policy is to overcome these difficulties and create a new atmosphere between Israel and the Arab world.

[Question] Syria has never shown the slightest willingness to join negotiations with Israel.

[Answer] We are at the beginning of the road. We must give a chance and hope to all who believe in the process of peace -- including those the Arab world -- and there are many such people.

I would like to emphasize a certain fact which, I know, will not be accepted in Israel: After April 26 (the end of the withdrawal from Sinai), Israel could be in a much better position, were it not for the Golan Law, as the Arabs could be clearly shown what can be achieved by a process of peace.

[Question] Nothwithstanding your claim that Israel has put up a grave obstacle, Egypt reacted to the Israeli step with surprising moderation.

[Answer] I would like to ask a question: Had the reaction been sharp, you would have raised hell; but now, when our reaction is moderate, you are still surprised. How can you explain your reaction?

[Question] There is a feeling in Israel that President Mubarak decided on a moderate reaction so as not to provide Begin with an excuse to stop the withdrawal from Sinai.

[Answer] I reject this assumption. You know that Begin gave his pledge to the Americans and to the Egyptians that the withdrawal would be executed as had been agreed at Camp David. Moreover, we shall continue the negotiations even after the withdrawal, despite your apprehensions.

[Question] Why?

[Answer] Because Egypt will never be satisfied with only a separate peace with Israel.

[Question] But you can always say: We got the Sinai, now we can suspend the peace with Israel.

[Answer] I have an announcement for the people of Israel: If we stop the peace process, this will be bad for Egypt too, not just for Israel. This will be a failure for Egypt. I would like to recall President as-Sadat's visit to Jerusalem, the objective of which was -- as he said in his Knesset speech -- not to accomplish a withdrawal from Sinai, but to achieve comprehensive peace in the region. Do you remember As-Sadat's statements in the Knesset?

[Question] At any rate, how do you propose to digest the Golan Law?

[Answer] We are by no means happy. But there were other obstacles in the past as well -- the Jerusalem Law, new settlements, the bombings in Lebanon, and so forth. Despite all this we believe that the peace process must continue.

[Question] How will you go on if Egypt has no communications links with Syria?

[Answer] This is not true. We believe we do have good communications links. If you help us, we shall do our best to bring other moderate Arab states into the process.

[Question] How will you do this?

[Answer] Just as we have problems with Israel, so we shall be having problems with Arab states. We have not been successful so far, particularly because of Israel's attitude.

[Question] How did the Golan Law affect you Egyptians?

[Answer] It was a real shock, as if someone had put an obstacle, deliberately upon an open road.

[Question] Will the Golan Law result in sanction, on your part, in the sphere of normalization?

[Answer] The normalization process will continue normally. I do not think the problem lies in the form of the relationships between the two countries. We believe that natural and normal relations have been created since the signing of the peace treaty.

[Question] How will the normalization look after 26 April?

[Answer] I know the Israelis are concerned, and I promise: We shall behave normally. We do not want to tighten relations before April, so that you will not come and say that we intend to stop all this after April. We are not planning anything extraordinary before the withdrawal, and our attitude will remain the same after the withdrawal, as well.

[Question] Do you have predictions, or any specific plan, as to what will happen after April?

[Answer] Our plan was to complete the withdrawal first, and then begin negotiations with Arab states. After 26 April we intend to concentrate our efforts on bringing other Arab states into the peace process. Our position will be much better after the withdrawal, when we shall have tangible proof of what has been achieved through peace.

[Question] You mentioned difficulties caused by Israel, such as the Begin-As-Sadat meeting a few days before the bombing of the Iraqi reactor, the Jerusalem Law, the bombing of Lebanon, and so forth. What is the limit of your endurance?

[Answer] We have 7,000 years of history behind us, and we are blessed with a lot of patience and with a very long breath. I know you think I am talking nicely about a comprehensive peace in order to pacify you prior to the withdrawal, so that the evacuation will proceed calmly. But I think 26 April has become an obsession with you.

[Question] Is there, however, the possibility you will get the Sinai back, and then suspend the process and shirk the peace?

[Answer] No. This is an irreversible step; there is no other alternative. Egypt has a great deal of responsibility in the Middle East; hence, it is obliged to continue and expand the framework of negotiations. But the difference between us lies in the fact that you think of the negotiations in terms of a crisis, whereas we show patience and believe we shall find a solution.

[Question] And how will you overcome the Golan Law obstacle, if you want to persuade other Arab states to join the process?

[Answer] We shall find a way. We want, along with you, to encourage moderate elements.

[Question] What about the time factor? What will happen if positive results are not reached in the next 6 or 7 months?

[Answer] The time factor is not a self-contained factor isolated from circumstances. It can be a negative factor, but also a positive one. The question is how to use it. If you continue in the coming months to raise obstacles such as the Golan Law, then the time-factor will become negative. But if we see positive developments, the time factor will not disturb the peace process.

I know the Israeli reader is liable to think my sole intention is to calm you in anticipation of 26 April, but I have a very simple announcement to make: Begin to trust Egypt. Understand once and for all that Egypt took a step from which there is no return, and that it will continue its efforts for a comprehensive peace, despite all illegal acts by Israel, and despite all the obstacles and distrust you have generated. This is a historical duty we have taken upon ourselves.

CABINET TO HOLD SPECIAL SESSION ON YAMIT ISSUE

TA271615 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1500 GMT 27 Dec 81

[Text] The Cabinet will hold a special session on the timing of the Yamit district evacuation. This will be in accordance with a proposal by acting Prime Minister Simha Ehrlich. At this morning's Cabinet session, the attorney general stressed that the legal responsibility for what what is happening in the district rests with the Military Administration, which is subordinate to the defense minister. Also Interior Minister Yosef Burg emphasized that the police have no authority in the Yamit district and that the IDF should be in charge there.

Communications Minister Mordekhay Tzipori remarked during the Cabinet meeting that what is happening in the Yamit district shows that Israel is not a country governed by law. Public figures, such as Chief Rabbi Shlomo Goren who receives his salary from public funds, ridicule Israel, its ministers and its laws. Our political correspondent, Shim'on Schiffer, reports that Tzipori, agreed, eventually, to delete that remark from the minutes of the session, following a protest by Burg. Tzipori explained that in view of the situation in the Yamit district, Israel will not be able to evacuate the area in time and whole settlements will be handed to Egypt on a silver platter.

In the course of the discussion, Ministers Tzipori, Moda'i, Nisim and Berman demanded that a strong hand be used against law violators. Ministers Sharon, Hammer, Burg, Corfu and Shostak said all other means should be used before force is resorted to. Industry and Commerce Minister Gid'on Pat emphasized that when apartments are vacated in the center of Israel they are sealed, whereas in Yamit the apartments remain open, inviting squatters.

Ehrlich told his colleagues that he recently made three attempts to meet with representatives of the settlers, but extremists in the district prevented the meetings. The commander of the southern command told the minister he could not guarantee Ehrlich's safety should he come to the Yamit district.

Defense Minister Ari'el Sharon declared during the session that Israel will honor its commitment and will evacuate the Yamit district at the time agreed upon with Egypt.

Ehrlich complained at the beginning of the Cabinet session this morning about Sharon's habit of coming late to every meeting, as if he had no special interest in the subject under discussion. According to Ehrlich, Sharon does this even when Mr Begin chairs the meetings. Our political correspondent points out that when the defense minister arrived at the session he apologized for his tardiness and said he had been delayed by a traffic jam, adding that he does not propose that the presence of every Cabinet member should be checked by a roll call.

CHIEF OF STAFF SAYS ISRAEL SELF-SUFFICIENT

JN252021 Jerusalem in Arabic to the Arab World 1530 GMT 25 Dec 81

[From the "With the Events of the Week" program]

[Text] During his lecture at the Commercial Club in Tel Aviv this afternoon, Israeli Chief of Staff Gen Rafa'el Eytan hinted at the punitive measures imposed on Israel by the United States due to the Golan Law. Following is a dispatch by (Chabi), who listened to General Eytan's lecture:

[Begin recording] Chief of Staff General Eytan said in his lecture that Israel's people possess such military, industrial and security capabilities that they are limitless. General Eytan added: We are able to produce everything with such efficiency as to compete with any state in the world. The question is only an economic one. Should this or that thing be produced and at what expense?

The chief of staff said: Even though the Israeli people find themselves face to face with a difficult or hard test, they have creative capabilities that stop at no limit. Certainly, they may sometimes do this at the expense of butter, but we must learn to depend on ourselves and cut down our dependence on others as much as possible.

The chief of staff said that he sees in this matter one of four national objectives which the State of Israel must achieve. He defined these four objectives as follows: First of all, the elimination of the danger of annihilation to Israel by providing itself with sufficient power to guarantee this objective; second, ending controversy on the nature and extent of the borders of the land of Israel as a Jewish state; third, turning Israel into a magnet attracting the Jewish people and guaranteeing a free and decent life for them; fourth, reducing Israel's dependence on others. He said: We must depend on ourselves and stop asking anything from others, even if this requires us to be satisfied with little, because dependence on others invites pressures and pressures invite many undesirable things. [end recording]

BEGIN WILL NOT HOLD EARLY KNESSET ELECTIONS

TA241229 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1200 GMT 24 Dec 81

[Text] The prime minister has no intention of holding early Knesset elections and he thinks the government is stable and ready for many more tasks yet. This was said by Mr Begin's adviser to our correspondent Arye Golan. The prime minister believes the present Cabinet has to cope with four chief challenges; to prevent the repartition of Eretz Yisra'el, to settle it, to rebuild its slums and to improve the nation's economy. Mr Begin's adviser says the prime minister will hold new elections only if he has no choice, when forced to head a minority government. He said the dispute with Agudat Yisra'el had been resolved.

PERES PROPOSES ALIGNMENT-RELIGIOUS COALITION

TA241231 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 24 Dec 81 pp 1, 15

[Report by Yehoshu'a Bitzor]

[Excerpt] Labor Party Chairman MK Shim'on Peres met yesterday in the Knesset building with one of the NRP heads and suggested to him that the religious parties should discuss the establishment of a new government headed by the Alignment, because of the crisis in their relations with Prime Minister Menahem Begin.

After the meeting, held the day the day before yesterday at the prime minister's residence, where Mr Begin told the ministers from the coalition factions that he was considering bringing the elections forward to this February, Mr Shim'on Peres decided to "get into the act." He held exploratory talks with NRP heads.

At the talks he said that it would be possible to establish a stable government supported by 63 Knesset members from the Alignment, NRP, Agudat Yisra'el, Tami and Shinuy factions. He even hinted that the Alignment would permit the religious groups to hold onto all the achievements they have gained to date.

The NRP members appealed to the heads of Agudat Yisra'el but they came up against a definite refusal to disband the current government. Members of the Alignment faction have not yet been given reports about these contacts.

It has been learned that at the meeting held the day before yesterday, between the NRP heads and Finance Minister Yoram Airdor, MK Yehuda Ben-Me'ir exploded and told Aridor that if the Likud wanted elections, it would also be possible to establish an alternative government, because it had been agreed with the NRP not to hold elections in the near future because of the NRP's deteriorated internal situation.

Peres Denies Reports

TA241805 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1700 GMT 24 Dec 81

[Text] Labor Party Chairman Shim'on Peres has denied reports that at his meeting yesterday with NRP members he proposed to them that a coalition be set up. Peres said this today at a discussion held by the Labor Party bureau. He said that to the best of his knowledge there is no serious proposal about discussing early elections.

DELEGATION DISCUSSES 'CLOUDED' VISIT TO USSR

TA271746 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 1640 GMT 27 Dec 81

[Text] Ben-Gurion Airport, 27 Dec -- The adoption of the law annexing the Golan Heights clouded a visit by Israeli Knesset members and public figures to the Soviet Union. "The Soviets reacted with fury to the passing of the law and tension developed between the delegation members and their hosts, members of the Soviet peace committee," MK Haya Grossman reported upon the delegation's return to Israel today.

The delegation also included MK Ora Namir, Mk Menahem Hakohen and two senior Rakah members -- David Khinin and Salim Jubrin.

At a Ben-Gurion Airport news conference the delegation members stated they had been convinced that there is real fear in the Soviet Union of a renewed conflagration in the Middle East. An implied warning was heard during talks about the Israeli-U.S. memorandum of understanding on strategic cooperation, with the Soviets noting that the memorandum endangers Israel. They added that the Soviet Union feels that fire in our region may set the entire world ablaze. The delegation members further reported that Soviet authorities did not prevent them from freely meeting Jews, visiting synagogues and private homes and conferring with Jewish teachers.

The secretary of Rakah's Central Committee, David Khinin, said the Soviets had revealed their desire to tighten contacts with peace-seeking elements in Israel.

MK Menahem Hakohen noted that the hosts listened attentively to views expressed by the Israeli delegation members. "To our demand that Soviet Jews be guaranteed the right to-emigrate as well as religious and cultural life, the hosts reacted by emphasizing the drop-out rate of Soviet Jews in Vienna and by stressing that more than 200,000 Jews who left the Soviet Union did not immigrate to Israel.

The impression formed by MK Ora Namir was that the Soviet Union wants to maintain contacts with Israel despite all of the difficulties.

MAPAM's representative, MK Haya Grossman said the Soviet Union has never denied Israel's right to exist. Rakah's secretary in Nazareth, Salim Jubrin, described the delegation "as representing the sane Israel in contrast to the government's annexation hysteria."

The delegation spent 11 days in the Soviet Union and visited Moscow, Leningrad and Kiev in severe wintry weather.

ALGERIA

BENDJEDID ADDRESSES FLN CENTRAL COMMITTEE 24 DEC

LD251002 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 0600 GMT 25 Dec 81

[Excerpts] The sixth session of the FLN Central Committee ended its meeting yesterday with the approval of resolutions dealing with the following matters: the place and role of the private sector in the national economy, the organization of elections on the levels of the party and the elected bodies, the party's budget for 1982, the auditing of the party's accounts for 1979 and 1980 and the general policy.

Furthermore, the Central Committee elected members of its Disciplineary Committee for 1982 in accordance with articles 17 and 24 of its bylaws.

The Central Committee also heard cables received from the party's members who expressed their admiration for the speech made by the president on the state of the nation and their commitment to the objectives set by the president of the republic and the resolutions adopted by the Central Committee.

President of the Republic and FLN Secretary General Chadli Bendjedid wound up the meeting with a speech in which he expressed his pleasure at the atmosphere of struggle and the responsible spirit of democracy which prevailed over the work of the Central Committee.

The president reviewed the great achievements made by the country in all fields, thanks to the efforts of sincere men. He concentrated on the concept of revolutionary continuity to which the political leadership has adhered. He said that all the measures taken, particularly with regard to purging the political and economic conditions, were an expression of the sincere desire to continue the work for the objectives set by our revolution and which reflect the great options and choices of our people and the firm principles we uphold.

In this regard, the president said, we cannot say that there is a revolution unless we [words indistinct], and the struggler would be stripped of his classification as a struggler if he diviates from the course.

After recalling the speeches of the late President Houari Boumediene at Constantine, Telimsan and Tizi Quzu, President Bendjedid said the stability the country has been enjoying and the great achievements made thanks to the faithful adherence to the choices and the sincere efforts of all, demands that we all shoulder our responsibilities in protecting the revolutionary gains, cement the link between the past, the present and the future, and destroy all the diviations that could pose a threat to the course of the revolution. In this respect, the president of the republic said there will never be room among us for those who try to realize personal interests of whatever slogans they raise or whatever line they claim to be pursuing.

We have made great achievements in a short time, he said, but this is not sufficient. We must continue the work on all party and state levels so that we can achieve our aspirations in an atmosphere of clarity and within the framework of dialogue, responsible democracy, and adherence to the true meaning of the continuity of the immortal November revolution. This is the way to show loyalty to the objectives of the revolution and the interests of the masses.

General Policy Resolution

LD261625 Algiers APS in English 1434 GMT 26 Dec 81

[Text] Algiers, 26 Dec (APS) -- The FLN party Central Committee adopted a resolution of general policy at the end of its (?6th) session on Thursday.

The Central Committee (C.C.) notably recalled the inalienable right of the Saharan people to self-determination and independence. It reiterated its appeal to the involved parties to contribute to the implementing of United Nations and OAU resolutions which grant the Saharan people with the right to self determination and in essence in this respect, the C.C. expressed the wish for Morocco and the Polisario Front to start negotiations to put and end to a fratricide war.

As for the prevailing situation in the Arab world, the C.C. stated that it results from [words indistinct] by the Zionist entity against the Arab peoples. This policy of aggression is supported by imperialism which is (?not) unaware of the resolutions of the international community.

The Central Committee reaffirmed again that there is no peace in the Middle East without the recognition of the Palestinian people's national and legitimate rights and without the participation of the Palestine Liberation Organization.

The C.C. strongly denounced the annexation of the Golan by the Zionist entity as it reasserted its full solidarity with the brother people of Syria which faces this new [words indistinct] imperialism and its [word indistinct].

The C.C. hailed the struggle of the Lebanese National Movement for saving the independence of Lebanon, its territorial integrity, the unity of its people, and [words indistinct] the imperialist plots. It then appealed to the Arab nation to mobilize its potentialities to face the challenges and the expansionist aims of the Zionist entity which treatens to annex south Lebanon.

The Central Committee renewed its full solidarity with the brother people of Libya which is facing threats attempting to the stability and the security of its country. [sentence as received]

The C.C. also expressed concern over the war opposing Iraq and Iran which is weakening Arab and Islamic revolutionary energies.

Reviewing the international situation, the C.C. noticed the dangerous escalation of the imperialist offensive which threatens the Third World peoples.

The Central Committee (C.C.) affirmed that only the policy alignment, based on freedom of peoples, on the mastering of their political, social, economical and cultural destiny, and on democratic international relations, is able to allow the establishment of peace and security in the world.

The C.C. affirmed Algeria's commitment to carry out efforts with a view to establishing a cooperation based on equality of peoples and common interests.

In this respect, the C.C. recommended the strengthening of cooperation between Algeria and the socialist countries. It appealed to further efforts to enlarge cooperation and solidarity between the Third World countries.

As for the Algerian-French relations, the C.C., stated the results of President Mitterrand's visit to Algeria. The C.C. noticed that this visit opens new and fruitful prospects for the cooperation between Algeria and France. It contributed to the establishment of a cooperation between the countries of the Mediterranean basin.

The Central Committee expressed its full solidarity with the peoples of Namibia and South Africa which struggle against the racist regime of Pretoria under the leadership of the SWAPO and ANC. While denouncing the attempt of destabilization of Seychelles, the C.C. reasserted its support for the people and the government of the Republic of Seychelles, and it strongly denounced the existing cooperation between the racist regime of South Africa and the mercenaries.

The C.C. [word indistinct] efforts carried out by the Organization of African Unity (OAU) to put an end to colonialism in Africa as well as the completing of independence of its peoples.

The Central Committee finally expressed its solidarity with the people of Chad which is undertaking to save the unity of its country, the consolidation of its political and economic stability.

FLN, MPLA-LABOR PARTY TALKS OPEN IN ALGIERS

LD280100 Algiers APS in English 1505 GMT 27 Dec 81

[Text] Algiers, 27 Dec (APS) -- The Algerian-Angolan political talks started today in Algiers between the National Liberation Front (FLN) delegation and the MPLA Party of Labour under the chairmanship of Messrs Slimane Hoffmann, CC member and president of the Commission of External Relations, and Ambrosio Lukoki, political member, secretary of the Central Committee to Ideology [as received].

These talks were focused on ways and means to reinforce bilateral relations. They were also centred on political, economic and cultural cooperation.

LIBYA

JANA DENOUNCES ITALIAN REMARKS ON TERRORISM LINK

LD242222 Tripoli JANA in English 1821 GMT 24 Dec 81

[Text] Tripoli, 24 Dec (JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY) -- The independent newspaper PAESE DELLA SERRA published today false allegations claiming that Fernando Ambrozihato, whom the paper described as one of the leading judges in Italy, has said that there is enough evidence to suggest that Italian terrorism was backed by Libya and that there was a link between Libya and what he called "armed gangs" in Italy.

Our European affairs editor denounced these harmful allegations claiming that Libya related to Italian terrorist activities. He further added that the Italian general prosecutor is a cheap commercial dealer who barters and sells articles of the law. Italian law circles have already accused him of being a corrupt person who would stop at nothing for money. He can sell his soul and disobey law and morality, and is devoid of a feeling of responsibility. He is an opportunist, ruthless and like every agent, is possessed by evil thoughts.

This judge has put himself in a position which benefits his immoral ambitions, and has acted accordingly with these to serve aggression campaign against the people of Jamahiriyah, instead of concentrating on the service of law and equality. He is not unlike many who are undermining Libyan-Italian peoples relations, without any regard for their mutual interests.

In our opinion, PAESE DELLA SERRA is best qualified to realize his intentions, or else it would not have accepted his allegations, which resemble very closely those of the CIA.

SRV DELEGATION ENDS VISIT; COMMUNIQUE ISSUED

LD262014 Tripoli JANA in English 1833 GMT 26 Dec 81

[Text] Tripoli, 26 Dec (JANA) -- A Libyan Arab-Vietnamese joint communique was issued in Tripoli today at the end of the visit of the Vietnamese deputy prime minister and his accompanying delegation to the Jamahiriyah that took place between Dec. 22-26, 1981.

The communique said bilateral relations and methods of bolstering were discussed during the visit. It said talks between the Libyan Arab and Vietnamese sides were held in an atmosphere of friendship and understanding.

The Vietnamese side affirmed the continuation of its solidarity with the Jamahiriyah's people in their confrontation against the U.S. imperialist onslaught and the American administration's economic and technological boycott against Libya.

The Vietnamese side expressed great appreciation for the efforts exerted by the Steadfastness and Confrontation Front in foiling colonialist, Zionist and reactionary attempts at pushing through capitulationist solutions. Vietnam, the communique said, appreciates in this respect the positive and important role played by the Jamahiriyah in the region.

The two sides expressed pride regarding the growing popular uprising in the occupied Arab lands. They further affirmed the necessity of enhancing the steadfastness and struggle of the Palestinian people under the leadership of the PLO to regain their national rights, including the return to their homeland and the establishment of an independent state. The two sides condemned the Israeli annexation of the Golan Heights.

The Libyan Arab and Vietnamese sides strongly condemned the Camp David accords that are seen as part of the Zionist-colonialist-reactionary conspiracy against the Arab nation and the Palestinian people in particular.

The two sides affirmed the importance of the Arab people's friendship with the peoples of the socialist bloc. They also affirmed their determination to strengthen these relations in realization of the common goals of serving just causes, progress and freedom.

The two sides expressed concern regarding the United States neo-colonialist policy calling for a concentrated American military presence in the Mediterranean, Somalia, Sudan and Oman under the pretext that these regions are vital to American interests. They said this U.S. military presence is a danger to the independence and security of the people's in the above regions and countries and a threat to world peace and security.

The two sides expressed support for African, Asian and Latin American liberation movements.

The Libyan Arab side supported the idea of opening a dialogue between all Southeast Asian nations in a bid to reach a peaceful solution to the region's problems freedom from any foreign interference. [as received]

The two sides condemned the racist South African regime's attacks on Angolan territories and other neighbouring African countries. They affirmed their unflinching support for peoples fighting for political and economic independence and national sovereignty.

The two sides expressed satisfaction regarding the results of the visit and the conduct of talks between them.

AL-QADHDHAFI SENDS MESSAGE TO UAE PRESIDENT

GF191026 Abu Dhabi Domestic Service in Arabic 0930 GMT 19 Dec 81

[Text] UAE President His Highness Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan received a written message today from Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the 1 September Revolution in the Libyan Jamahiriyah. The message deals with bilateral relations and current Arab developments.

The message was received by Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Rashid 'Abdallah when he met today with chief of the Libyan People's Bureau to the UAE 'Ali Mahmud Marya.

Following the meeting, Marya noted that the message praises the UAE position, which supports Libya vis-a-vis the U.S. onslaught against the Libyan Jamahiriyah, particularly regarding petroleum. The message also thanks the UAE for its readiness to use all its technical and other facilities to support Libya's position and stresses its steadfastness.

AL-'UBAYDI CABLES PDRY FOREIGN MINISTER

EA232204 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 23 Dec 81

[Text] Brother Salim Salih Muhammad, member of the Central Committee and foreign minister, received a cable from his brother, 'Abd al-'Ati Ibrahim al-'Ubaydi, secretary of the People's Committee of the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison in the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahariyah [designation as heard].

It reads: We are happy to express to you our thanks and appreciation for your country's clear stand and to praise your understanding of the just stand of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah on the unjust biased campaign of the United States, during which it failed to provide any material proof of its false allegations.

The American administration uses the spurious allegations as justification for continuing its vicious attacks on and aggressive designs against the Libyan Arab people and as a veil for its unwise and rash measures against the people of the Jamahiriyah because of their opposition to its conspiratorial aggressive designs against the Arab nation and its causes and against all humanity. I take this opportunity to convey to you and to your leadership and people the thanks and appreciation of the Libyan Arab people and their leadership, and send you my best wishes for success.

BRIEFS

BENIN MINISTER'S VISIT -- Tripoli, 27 Dec (JANA) -- The minister of the interior of the Popular Republic of Benin this evening left Tripoli after ending a short visit to the Jamahiriyah. [Text] [Tripoli JANA in English 1827 GMT 27 Dec 81 LD]

MOROCCO

MINISTRY DENIES MOROCCANS IN ANGOLAN RESISTANCE

LD262250 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 26 Dec 81

[Text] DIARIO DE LISBOA, a paper close to the Portuguese Communist Party, recently reported the presence of Moroccans among the mercenaries of other nationalities within the ranks of the Military Committee for the Angolan Resistance [Comira] -- this was reported by the Angolan press. In this regard, a statement issued by the Foreign Affairs Ministry says Morocco, while refuting categorically all allegations of this sort and affirming its strong adherence to international legitimacy and its respect of noninterference in the internal affairs of others, totally denies the accusations levelled against it.

The statement adds that Morocco, while finding itself a victim of mercenary aggression against its own territory, cannot, under any circumstances, commit actions which it is the first to condemn. After recalling that Morocco has always been on the side of anti-colonialism forces and of the African liberation movements in their struggle against colonialism, particularly in Angola, and that these movements have been provided with necessary assistance -- movements have set up their headquarters in Morocco, the statement affirmed that Morocco is convinced that the accusations are nothing but another weapon used by malicious hands to harm its reputation and that whatever the case, Morocco's reputation as a state that strongly adheres to respect for the sovereignty and unity of other states will not be easy for anyone to harm.

The statement concludes by stressing that Morocco is fully aware that the fictitious claims propagated by DIARIO DE LISBOA constitute part of an aggressive campaign directed against it and Morocco is aware of its contents and objectives.

SOURCES DENY MERCENARIES FIGHT ROYAL FORCES

LD251324 Rabat MAP in French 1000 GMT 25 Dec 81

[Text] Rabat, 25 Dec (MAP) -- Asked about the communique published in Algiers, according to which mercenaries are reported to have fought against the royal armed forces at Khnegat Aftass, sources close to the Ministry of Information categorically denied these allegations, which are a mere fabrication.

The same sources described the communique as a psychological operation aimed at justifying the enormous losses in human life suffered by them [as received] in the past few days at the hands of the royal armed forces during mopping-up operations.

ARAB LEAGUE'S KLIBI URGES FES SUMMIT RESUMPTION

LD280020 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 2300 GMT 27 Dec 81

[Text] Arab League Secretary General Chedli Klibi arrived in Morocco a short while ago on a visit during which he will contact Moroccan officials. Klibi made the following statement to our radio correspondent:

[Begin recording] After the postponement of the Fes summit, it was decided that I would come back to Morocco to coordinate with Moroccan authorities and to hear the views of His Majesty King Hasan II. It also was decided that I would tour Arab countries so as to [words indistinct]. Today, I am in Morocco and I believe that the tour may see (?positive) developments.

After President Hafiz al-Asad's tour of some Arab countries [words indistinct] in the Gulf, I believe that good and positive signs appeared in the Arab arena. The statements we hear in the Gulf and elsewhere regarding the possible resumption of the summit, which was suspended under well knwon circumstances. are good signs that we can [words indistinct] so as to consult with one another on the ways to resume the suspended sessions as soon as possible. It will then be possible for the Arab nation to face the dangers confronting it, particularly Israel's decision to annex the Golan. I believe that Israel's decision has contributed to the renewed cohesion of the Arab ranks and has made the Arab nation aware of this external danger and feel the need to coordinate its efforts to confront it.

I also believe that developments inside the Arab homeland also have contributed to the feeling of a need to adopt a united stance toward all the fatal problems concerning the Arab nation and toward the Arab-Israeli conflict in particular.

It is for all these reasons that I believe the circumstances are now suitable for Arab officials to look into the question of resuming the conference. [end recording]

Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs Abdelhaz Tazi, representative of the wali of greater Casablanca, and a number of officials were at Muhammad V Airport to welcome the guest.

BULGARIA'S TANCHEV ARRIVES FOR VISIT 20 DEC

LD210906 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 2300 GMT 20 Dec 81

[Text] Petur Tanchev, secretary general of the Bulgarian National Agrarian Union and deputy chairman of the State Council, arrived at Rabat airport this evening for a visit of several days at the invitation of the secretary general of the Istiqlal Party, M'hamed Boucetta, who was at the airport to welcome the guest along with a number of members of the party Executive Committee. The ambassadors of Bulgaria, the USSR, Romania and Poland and the charge d'affaires of Czechoslovakia were also at the airport to welcome him.

Received by Boucetta

LD221350 Rabat MAP in English 1221 GMT 22 Dec 81

[Text] Rabat, 22 Dec (MAP) -- Mr M'hamed Boucetta, secretary general of the Istiqlal Party and Moroccan state minister of foreign affairs, received here Monday, Mr Petur Tanchev, Bulgarian first vice-president and secretary general of the Popular Agrarian Union.

Talks dealt with bilateral relations and means of consolidating them.

Mr Boucetta also expressed the Istiqlal Party's readiness to cooperate with the Bulgarian Popular Agrarian Union.

Earlier, Mr Tanchev was received by Mr Dey Ould Sisi Baba, speaker of the Moroccan House of Representatives.

The two officials examined means of reinforcing bilateral cooperation mainly in the fields of agricultural and mechanical industries and mining.

On this occasion, Mr Tanchev extended an invitation to Mr Ould Sidi Baba to visit Bulgaria, in the framework of reinforcing parliamentary cooperation between the two countries.

Work Session Held

LD251430 Rabat MAP in English 1259 GMT 25 Dec 81

[Text] Rabat, 25 Dec (MAP) -- A work session gathering Moroccan and Bulgarian delegations was held here Thursday under the joint chairmanship of Moroccan State Minister for Foreign Affairs Mr. M'hamed Boucetta and Mr. Petur Tanchev, secretary general of the Bulgarian "popular agrarian union" party and first deputy president of Bulgaria's State Council.

Attending the meeting on the Moroccan side were Mr. Mahjoubi Aherdan, state minister for cooperation; Mr Azzeddine Guessous, minister of trade, industry and tourism; Mr. Abdelhaz Tazi, secretary of state for foreign affairs; representatives of different ministries and of the Moroccan board of phosphates, and on the Bulgarian side, the members of Tanchev's delegation.

Opening the meeting, Mr Boucetta recalled the cooperation ties between Morocco and Bulgaria and evoked the works of the joint commission that will be held next month in view of examining the various aspects of cooperation and means of strengthening it in the different fields.

For his part, Mr. Tazi gave a historical account on the Moroccan-Bulgarian relations and recalled the agreements concluded between the two countries. He emphasized the outcome of the works of the joint commission held year in Sofia and the efforts that are being carried out by the two countries for the strengthening of cooperation and for trading and technical exchanges.

The Moroccan state secretary underlined, on the other hand, Morocco's will to increase phosphates exports towards Bulgaria and exposed Morocco's achievements and projects in the agricultural field. He expressed the wish that Bulgaria will provide Morocco with necessary assistance for the building of dams and the import of agricultural material from Bulgaria.

Taking the floor, Mr. Tanchev precised that the two countries are wishing to intensify cooperation so that exchanges go beyond the 28 million dollars recorded up to now.

Cooperation Accord Signed

LD251458 Rabat MAP in English 1216 GMT 25 Dec 81

[Text] Rabat, 25 Dec (MAP) -- Mr M'hamed Boucetta, secretary general of the Moroccan Istiqlal Party and Mr Petur Tanchev, visiting secretary general of the Bulgarian agrarian party concluded here Thursday the protocol of a cooperation agreement between the two parties.

The signing ceremony was attended by several members of the Istiqlal Party's Executive Committee and the ambassador of Bulgaria to Rabat.

Press Conference

LD261408 Rabat MAP in English 1236 GMT 26 Dec 81

[Text] Rabat, 26 Dec (MAP) -- Mr Petur Tanchev, secretary general of the Bulgarian popular agrarian union and vice chairman of the State Council of Bulgaria who is currently visiting Morocco at the invitation of Mr M'hamed Boucetta, Moroccan minister of state in charge of foreign affairs and secretary general of the Moroccan Istiqlal Party held here Friday a press-conference in the presence of several journalists representing national and international press.

Mr Tanchev expressed satisfaction over his visit to Morocco and said that there existed in Bulgaria a keen interest for the Moroccan which suffered a great deal for its independence and which is fastly developing.

"We wish to further develop cooperation between the two countries in the political, economic and cultural fields and we have major possibilities in this respect," he outlined.

Mr Tanchev dwelt on the current economic development program of his country and said Morocco and Bulgaria could form joint production ventures adding that Morocco is a vast country with major economic potentialities and possibilities and enough cadres although little of its wealth is being exploited.

Mr Tanchev recalled the agreement recently concluded for the foundation of a joint company for the building and exploitation of lead, zinc, copper and silver mines.

Mr Tanchev who pronounced himself for the strengthening of bilateral relations in the cultural field and the creation of a Bulgarian cultural center in Morocco also dealt with the Middle East issue and said that the occupation of Arab territories by Israel was a violation of international laws adding that his country has always supported the struggle of the Arab peoples.

BOUCETTA COMMENTS ON FOREIGN POLICY ISSUES

LD191900 Rabat MAP in English 1239 GMT 19 Dec 81

[Text] Rabat, 19 Dec (MAP) -- Mr M'hamed Boucetta, Moroccan state minister for foreign affairs, explained Morocco's stance regarding Arab and international issues during a meeting held, Thursday evening, with the correspondents of Arab news agencies and dailies in Morocco.

Answering a question on the date of the holding of the conference of Arab ministers of foreign affairs to prepare the second part of the 12th Arab summit, Mr Boucetta underlined that it has been decided to keep the summit open and that the principle for holding the foreign affairs minister conference has been agreed upon without fixing a date in this respect.

On the other hand, it has been convened to establish bilateral contacts to coordinate stances on important questions, said the Moroccan state minister, who precised that Mr Chedli Klibi, secretary general of the Arab League, would visit Morocco before the end of the year to meet King Hassan II, who presides over the Fes summit, in order to establish an appraoch for coming inter-Arab meetings and to decide on the subjects that will be discussed.

Evoking the Saudi peace plan, Mr Boucetta recalled that during the preparatory ministerial conference, the Saudi project was scrutinized because of the necessity to reach a coordinated action at the Arab level. The question, he added, has been afterwards submitted to the Arab heads of state.

On the other hand, he added, during the summit conference a consensus has been reached, with the exception of one or two opinions, regarding the postponement of this summit as the best possible solution. This solution, he pointed out, prevented Arab countries form being (?divided) on basic issues, offering a (?moratorium) in view of the unification of concepts after thoroughly discussing the different points of view and thus allowing the heads of state to set up a common plan and to afterwards adopt a unified final position.

Morocco, presided the state minister, considers that the Saudi plan is but a definition of a method of action, inspired from the consensus reached during previous Arab summits.

Regarding the summoning by Syria of an extraordinary meeting of Arab ministers of foreign affairs, Mr Boucetta said that Morocco has been informed of the Syrian initiative and that it will endeavour because of the seriousness of the situation, to coordinate views so that Arab actions be efficient.

On the criminal attempt discovered recently in Bahrain, he precised that Rabat, being always in solidarity with other Arab countries, stands by Bahrain and denounces any interference of a state in the internal affairs of another, as it denounces the use of force.

Regarding the Iraq-Iranian war, Mr Boucetta recalled that Morocco had, on many occasions, underlined that this war does not profit any party and expressed hope that bloodshed would end by the reestablishment of Iraq's rights.

On the recent declarations made by French Minister of External Affairs Mr Claude Cheysson on the Middle East issue, the state minister said that France is trying to clarify its stance vis-a-vis the Arab world, asserting that the declarations attributed to Cheysson had been deformed and misinterpreted.

Mr Boucetta, however, underlined that the most important thing was that Arabs adopt the same position before any hostile attitude or declaration hostile to their cause.

He presided [as received], on the other hand, that the coming visit of King Hassan II of Morocco to the United States would be extremely important on the Islamic and Arab plan, as the sovereign chairs the Al-Quds committee and the 12th Arab summit.

Regarding the reintegration of Egypt into the Arab rank, Mr Boucetta affirmed that all Arabs grant importance to this question, after the change which occured in that country.

The state minister afterwards analysed several Moroccan issues.

Concerning the evacuation of the Royal Armed Forces from Guelta Zemmur, Mr Boucetta affirmed that Morocco is, in reality controlling the totality of the Sahara.

On the position of the French Government regarding the Sahara and the opening of a bureau of the "Polisario" in Paris, the state minister recalled that France reiterated, on many occasions, its neutrality on this matter and its support to the resolutions of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) on the Sahara problem. "Anyway, he said, Morocco will never tolerate a foreign interference in its internal affairs."

He announced, on the other hand, that the committee stemming from the Nairobi summit would meet by the beginning of next year, precising that Morocco has no objection to the modalities that the committee would suggest, because, he said, all basic questions have been defined." [quotation marks as received]

"We hope, stated Mr Boucetta, that the referendum in the Sahara will be held very soon in an appropriate atmosphere."

The state minister finally reaffirmed the sovereignty of Morocco over Sebta and Mellilia, hoping that their restitution by Spain to Morocco would be made "through diplomatic means" taking into account the secular relations between the two countries and Spain's stance towards Arab causes.

SUDAN

MIRGHANI CRITICIZES POSTPONEMENT OF ARAB MEETING

JN241032 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1015 GMT 24 Dec 81

[Text] Khartoum, 24 Dec (SUNA) -- Foreign Affairs Minister Muhammad Mirghani Mubarak expressed surprise at the news of the postponement of the Arab foreign ministers' emergency meeting in Tunis -- which will discuss the Israeli decision annexing the Golan -- until after the UN Security Council meeting on 5 January.

In statements made here yesterday, his excellency pointed out that the Arab states should have exercised their right to take the initiative on an issue that primarily concerns them rather than waiting for initiatives and decisions by other international bodies.

NUMAYRI MEETS WITH REGIONAL LEADER 23 DEC

EA241554 Omdurman Domestic Service in Arabic 1930 GMT 23 Dec 81

[Text] The leader president, Ja'far Muhammad Numayri, president of the republic, this afternoon received in his office at the People's Palace Maj Gen Qasmallah Rasas, president of the Transitional High Executive Council for the Southern Region.

During the meeting, the president reviewed recent activities of the regional government in the southern region. He also received a comprehensive report from Maj Gen Rasas on the stability of the state of security all over the southern region sice the formation of the new regional government last October.

UNIVERSITY SUSPENDS LECTURES AFTER DISTURBANCES

JN231912 Khartoum SUNA in English 1800 GMT 23 Dec 81

[Text] Khartoum, 23 Dec (SUNA) -- University of Khartoum UOFC [as received] vice chancellor, Prof. 'Umar Muhammad Bilayl, issued here today an order suspending lectures for first year students, the suspension for the rest of the ongoing academic [year] of the members of the ten-student Executive Committee of the Students Union KUSU and the reference of those who occupied the offices of the vice-chancellor and the dean of students to a discipline board at the end of the ongoing investigations.

The measures followed the disturbances which took place yesterday when a number of students led by the students union KUSU occupied the offices of the vice-chancellor and the dean of students in protest against the decision of the university administration not to pay the travel allowances of the first year students in their short week-long vacation.

The decision of the administration stopping the travel allowances was issued last August. The administrations excuse for the decision was that the first year students allowances costs the university more than $570,000 [as received] [word indistinct] amount which the administration considered its alloting [word indistinct] week long vacation for travel allowances as prudent.

At the end of the disturbance the vice-chancellor called an urgent meeting of the deans council which was attended by the chairman of the university council, Prof 'Abdallah Ahmed 'Abdallah, and at the end of the discussions the deans council released a communique on the issue.

WESTERN SAHARA

SDAR STATEMENT SCORES VISITS BY U.S. OFFICIALS

LD232204 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 23 Dec 81

[Text] The Sahraoui Information Ministry issued a statement in Hausa yesterday, Tuesday, following the successive visits of military and political delegations to Morocco and the Western Sahara. It [the statement] denounced the irresponsible behavior of an international power which should be morally endeavoring to safeguard peace in this region instead of (?encouraging a war system). The statement added that the visits of U.S. military delegations to the occupied Sahraoui territories and the visit of the chairman of the U.S. Senate's Foreign Relations Committee, Charles Percy, to the Western Sahara has strengthened the determination of the Sahraoui people to continue its struggle for liberation while remaining ready to negotiate for a peace based on respect and on its sovereignty over every inch of its homeland.

The statement explained that this provocation in relation to Africa [presumably referring to the visit of the delegations] indicated that the king of Rabat has deliberately objected to peace and that his wish is to escalate the war by concluding a number of military agreements at the expense of the good intentions expressed by the African leaders themselves.

The Sahraoui statement stressed that the Moroccan king and his allies alone bear the responsibility for intensifying the war and internationalizing the dispute, and the unpredictable consequences of that.

The statement added that the SDAR has taken this opportunity to direct an urgent call to all peace-, justice- and international legitimacy-loving people to stand on the side of the Sahraoui people who are being subjected to a war of annihilation and who are confronting not only Morocco but also the U.S. administration which has allied itself with the aggressor.

The statement concluded by saying that the SDAR Government brings to the attention of all world leaders, particularly the Africans among them, that their resolutions have been subjected to blatant violations by Morocco and its ally, the United States.

POLISARIO OFFICIAL ON U.S. INTERVENTIONIST POLICY

LD242146 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 24 Dec 81

[Text] Bachir Mustapha Sayed, assistant secretary general of the Polisario Front, made a statement in which he says that hardly a day passes without witnessing in our area visits by some of the high ranking U.S. officials from the Pentagon, the Central Intelligence Agency and the State Department. These officials successively visit Morocco and the Western Sahara with the aim of hatching an American interventionist scheme in the area. The visit of Charles Percy, chairman of the U.S. Senate Foreign Relations Committee, to battle sites in the occupied territories proves this.

Mustapha Sayed added that it is clear that this visit falls within the implementation of an imperialist scheme in the area. He went on to say that we appeal to the international community to act to stop the American intervention against a small people struggling for the recovery of its legitimate rights in life and independence [words indistinct]. We persistently call upon the UN secretary general and the OAU secretary general to act, without delay, to protect the chances of finding a peaceful settlement, which are gravely threatened by the U.S. interventionist policy.

CHAD

CABINET DECIDES ON DEFENSE BODY, INTEGRATED ARMY

AB251110 Paris AFP in English 1036 GMT 25 Dec 81

[Text] Ndjamena, 25 Dec (AFP) -- The Chadian Government has decided at a reportedly stormy all-day Cabinet meeting to set up a security and defense council, and integrate all factional forces into the national army.

The terms of a communique after the meeting yesterday, which concerned eastern Chad where rebels are fighting, indicated that the setting-up of the embryo Integrated National Army (ANI), and effective government control of it, had still to be achieved.

The ANI, formed at the end of May under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Allafi Ngolobaye, is eventually intended to absorb all the private armies of the various factions represented in President Goukouni Oueddei's government. Its troops have been involved in the fighting in the east against former Defence Minister Hissein Habre's Armed Forces of the North (FAN).

Foreign Minister Acyl Ahmat was one of those present at yesterday's meeting, after several weeks with his own Democratic Revolutionary Council forces whose heartland is now directly threatened by the FAN.

Reports said that certain members became involved in very heated exchanges during the debate.

GOVERNMENT PAPER SAYS SIX NATIONS AIDING FAN

AB241659 Paris AFP in English 1650 GMT 24 Dec 81

[Text] Ndjamena, 24 Dec (AFP) -- Hissein Habre's rebel FAN have received aid, including both men and equipment, from the Sudan, Egypt, Israel, Morocco, France and the United States, according to the latest edition of the official Chadian Government weekly UNITE.

Citing a FAN soldier who had been taken prisoner, in eastern Chad, UNITE also reported that there were American, Israeli and Egyptian doctors at Koulbous, near the Sudanese border. The report was compiled by a UNITE journalist, who recently visited combat zones. The weekly said that Habre's troops were being recruited in Kousseri, in northern Cameroon, then sent to Khartoum.

ZAIRIAN TROOPS MOVED TO ATI TO COUNTER FAN

AB261138 Paris AFP in English 1044 GMT 26 Dec 81

[Text] Ndjamena, 26 Dec (AFP) -- Zairian troops of the inter-African peacekeeping force in Chad have been rushed to the central Chadian town of Ati in an apparent attempt to check the westward drive of rebel former Defence Minister Hissein Habre's Armed Forces of the North (FAN).

The FAN were said here to have captured the town of Oum Hadjer earlier this week, after advancing 150 kms (90 miles) from Abeche in the face of opposition from government forces.

An Organisation of African Unity (OAU) official in Ndjamena said the Zairian contingent, whose strength has been boosted from 700 to 1,000, had been switched on Thursday from their intended base in the north of Faya-Largeau to Ati.

The Zairian contingent was sent to reinforce the positions of other soldiers of the inter-African force, that is, the Nigerians stationed at Ati since 8 December. This temporary stationing will enable the Zairian soliders to intevene at Ati in case it is threatened, the official said.

The Senegalese contingent could also intervene in the next few days, he added.

The official made it clear that the international force would not stand by if an enemy attack developed.

The OAU has previously said the force would defend areas allotted to it against dissident elements but would not take any active role on the side of Chadian Government force in an offensive against the FAN.

The OAU position was underlined in a warning by the peacekeeping forces commander, Major-General Geoffrey Ejiga of Nigeria that any attempt to disturb the stability of the areas where his contingents were positioned would have to be stopped immediately.

In a statement issued here, Major-General Ejiga added, "The OAU forces are more than ever determined to accomplish their mission in Chad and help the Chadian people to reach amicable solutions to their temporary problems."

On the logistic difficulties which have prevented the rapid and complete deployment of the OAU contingents, the major-general said he had taken necessary steps to put them in place piecemeal.

The OAU moves follow strong criticism by Chadian President Goukouni Oueddei that the peacekeeping forces passive role made it useless and hints that he would ask for it to leave Chad.

Meanwhile the government held its second Cabinet meeting in 24 hours yesterday to discuss the worsening military situation in the east.

On Thursday ministers decided to form a defence and security council, which observers here said would have the principle task of properly distributing the military aid sent to Chad by other countries.

Vice President Colonel Wadal Abdel Kader Kamougue said a fortnight ago that the embryo Integrated National Army was having trouble in its operations against the FAN because of lack of equipment. He indicated that other armed factions were taking over the supplies for their own use.

Observers said the new defence council could be placed over the Integrated Army General Staff and supervise all military operations.

GOUKOUNI HOLDS MEETING WITH NIGERIAN OFFICIAL

AB241131 Paris AFP in French 1018 GMT 24 Dec 81

[Text] Ndjamena, 24 Dec (AFP) -- President Goukouni Queddei of the Transitional National Union Government in Chad yesterday held specific talks with Alhaji Ali Baba, Nigerian minister of foreign affairs and President Shehu Shagari's special envoy [name and title as received].

Alhaji Ali Baba, who spoke to the press after the meeting, did not reveal the topic of their discussions.

He declared however that in view of the present situation in Chad, Nigeria and the OAU could possibly engage in discussions aimed at making decisions on the position of the inter-African force. On this issue, he said that a peace-keeping force must not be diverted from its peace mission.

Questioned on eventual bilateral military aid from Nigeria to Chad, Alhaji Ali Baba explained that Nigeria's interest is equally Chad's and that frequent consultations have been held on the issue.

FROLINAT LEADER SENDS MESSAGE TO AL-QADHDHAFI

LD242028 Tripoli JANA in English 1807 GMT 24 Dec 81

[Text] Tripoli, 24 Dec (JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY) -- Mr. Issa Abdella, secretary general of the Chadian National Liberation Front (Frolinat) has sent a message to Colonel al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the Great al-Fatah Revolution on the occasion marking the 1st anniversary of the liberation of Ndjamena.

He expressed the appreciation of the front's revolutionaries for the historic and heroic role played by the Libyan forces in Chad in putting an end to the civil war which tore the country for over 20 years. Mr. Issa Abdella said in his message: "We went out in a silent procession to the cemeteries of our Libyan and Chadian martyrs who fell during the liberation battles for victory, where we prayed and renewed our commitment to continue the revolutionary course towards the final victory for our people. We, in a strategic alliance with the revolutionary force in the Jamahiriyah, will guarantee another victory and prevent the reversal of our victories."

He pledged the solidarity of the revolutionary force in Chad with the Jamahiriyah people in their confrontation with the imperialist offensive. He stressed that the Chadian people will crush the plots of imperialism, reaction and opportunists and the Chadian revolutionary force refuses to link Chad with neo-colonialism. He stressed that the sacrifices offered by the Libyan people in Chad will not be wasted. The Chadian people is linked to the Libyans as tight as to life. Mr. Issa Abdella concluded his message to the leader by saying that the commitment to support the causes of freedom every where is the theme of humanity and its core and lone way of defeating imperialism and its hirelings.

ZAIRE

GOVERNMENT DENIES HARBORING ANGOLAN TROOPS

AB241553 Paris AFP in English 1545 GMT 24 Dec 81

[Text] Kinshasa, 24 Dec (AFP) -- The Zairian Government today denied as fantastic and imaginary recent foreign news reports claiming that Zaire was harbouring Angolan troops training to fight against the Luanda regime.

According to the reports, some 2,000 Angolan soldiers were preparing to attack Angola from Zaire with the cooperation of the United States.

In a communique carried by the Zairian news agency, AZAP, Yoka Mangono, minister of state for foreign affairs and international cooperation, said such reports were aimed at disturbing the good relations of friendship that exist between Angola and Zaire. He noted that the reports coincided with the start here of the second session of the Zairese-Angolan committee on bilateral cooperation and security. An agreement signed by both countries prohibits them from sheltering nationals from the other country wanting to disrupt the security of their homeland.

ANGOLA

ANGOP REPORTS IMMINENT REBEL ACTION IN NORTH

EA241214 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 24 Dec 81

[Excerpt] Here is a telex from ANGOP which reached our newsdesk last night:

Over 2,000 fully armed and highly trained men are ready to go into action in northern Angola to try to overthrow the MPLA government or force it to negotiate. They are only waiting for the green light from the Reagan administration.

This was revealed by the Portuguese newspaper DIARIO DE LISBOA which received information of a truly international conspiracy which, apart from Washington and Pretoria, also involves Brussels, Bonn, Libreville, Rabat, Cairo and, above all, Kinshasa.

Following contacts made in Rabat to confirm the information received first through Brussels, DIARIO DE LISBOA discovered that this highly organized army belonged to an organization called Comira, the Military Committee for Angolan Resistance, founded in August 1980, in close liaison with Washington and functioning through Reagan's decision to collaborate closely with Jonas Savimbi, whom the United States intends to transform into a supreme leader of the Angolan counterrevolution.

Meanwhile, the discredited Holden Roberto has been completely rejected and at the present time many of his relatives and supporters are being taken to the United States so as not to create problems for this ambitious plan.

Comira, which moves freely in Zaire, has 15 army training camps along Zaire's border with Angola, where there are a number of reserves of war materiel and modern weapons, mainly of U.S., South African and Belgian manufacture. In (Kikusu) village, Bas-Zaire Province, there are even installations for 5,000 troops with U.S., Israeli, Egyptian and Belgian instructors, as well as mercenaries from West Europe.

According to information obtained by DIARIO DE LISBOA, in Rabat, where men and war materiel destined for UNITA and Comira transit from Brussels, the latter organization has two aircraft -- a DC-3 and a DC-4 -- provided by the Reagan administration, which have been transporting large quantities of materiel into northern Angola. There they land on secret airstrips built under the direct management of U.S. military personnel and European mercenaries.

Comira was founded in August 1980 based on a decision by the FNLA [Angolan National Liberation Front] military officials and in implementation of U.S. plans and interests vis-a-vis Angola. The main objective was, and still is, to put into practice the U.S. need to set up a new counterrevolutionary movement capable of coordinating and organizing subversive action in northern Angola, thus replacing the demoralized and (?disorganized) FNLA led by Holden Roberto.

Although founded in 1980, it was only in the first months of 1981 that Comria made its first significant steps in its organization following immense support which the new Reagan administration decided to give it officially, in complicity with South Africa, Zaire, the FRG, Gabon, Egypt and Morocco. In Gabon, for example, where Ranque Franque, former president of one of FLEC's [Front for the Liberation of the Cabinda Enclave] faction lives, there are transit bases for mercenaries operating in Angola. And according to information obtained by DIARIO DE LISBOA from sources close to diplomatic circles, on 27 July 1981, 100 mercenaries of Belgian and Portuguese origin left Gabon with the aim of infiltrating Cabinda, which was recently visited by President Jose Eduardo dos Santos, who this weekend also left for Gabon for a visit considered by ANGOP to be part of a diplomatic offensive.

In September, and this is just one example of many possible ones, 120 Egyptian, Moroccan, Israeli and West German mercenaries left Libreville for Zaire in a C-13 aircraft. The group's aim was to train Comira members and go into action with them in border areas of northern Angola, particularly in Uige Province.

Comira is replacing FNLA. And we must point out here that Portuguese rightist newspapers have recently been reporting some counterrevolutionary activities in northern Angola, generally giving them excessive coverage. In fact, according to the sources already mentioned, Comira does not yet have the green light from its U.S. military instructors to carry out large-scale operations. The movement is not yet considered convenient and to carry out such operations now could (?doom the objective to failure).

Washington, which has recently been showing signs (?of wanting dialogue) with Luanda, likes to have a finger in every pie and continues, in close collaboration with South Africa, to supply Comira, which, with UNITA, constitutes an important part of their plan to try to force leaders in Luanda to accept (?Yankee) viewpoints. If they fail diplomatically, Comira will come into the center of the stage with action in collaboration with UNITA and backed to the hilt by the South Africans who have continued to defy the international community since August.

MOZAMBIQUE

MUGABE, MACHEL ACCUSE RSA OF AGGRESSION

EA231142 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1030 GMT 23 Dec 81

[Excerpt] At a banquet he hosted last night, Zimbabwean leader Robert Mugabe said his country (?will have) an army capable of facing and repulsing South African aggression.

Measures also will be taken against those in Zimbabwe who are conniving with Pretoria, Mugabe said. He added that individuals who had committed crimes before independence and do not now accept the policy of reconciliation of the Zimbabwean Government will be severely punished.

Robert Mugabe accused South Africa of planning sabotage and crimes against his country. This means the Zimbabwean Army will have to be capable of stopping such actions.

In conclusion, the Zimbabwean prime minister said attacks on Mozambique are considered as attacks on his country and appealed for the unity of all Mozambicans and Zimbabweans.

President Samora Machel, in turn, spoke about imperialist aggression, particularly that being perpetrated by South Africa. We, Zimbabwe and the South African people will defeat the Boers. It is true that their attacks are affecting us economically, but they cannot stop the force of history or our ideas, Samora Machel said.

Mugabe Ends Visit

EA240306 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1700 GMT 23 Dec 81

[Text] Robert Mugabe, president of ZANU-PF and prime minister of Zimbabwe, ended his 5-day official friendly visit to Mozambique late this afternoon. Robert Mugabe called his visit a success. The distinguished visitor was seen off at Maputo International Airport by President Samora Machel, party and state officials and members of the diplomatic corps. Various people, carrying flags of the two countries and photographs of Samora Machel and Robert Mugabe, also hurried to the airport to pay their respects to the two leaders.

The visit of the ZANU-PF president and prime minister of Zimbabwe ended with the signing of a declaration of friendship between the two countries in Maputo this afternoon. The document was signed by President Samora Machel and Robert Mugabe. During his visit to Mozambique, the head of the Zimbabwean Government visited Cabo Delgado, Gaza, Sofala and Maputo Provinces.

Communique Issued

EA241720 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1030 GMT 24 Dec 81

[Excerpts] ZANU-PF President and Zimbabwean Prime Minister Robert Mugabe returned home yesterday after ending his first official and friendly visit to Mozambique.

Shortly before departure, a declaration of friendship and cooperation between Mozambique and Zimbabwe was signed in Maputo by President Samora Machel and Robert Mugabe.

A Mozambique-Zambabwe joint communique also was issued following talks in Maputo between high-ranking delegations from the two countries. The communique points out that the two countries agreed on the principles of the joint utilization of energy resources and defined a joint program of action in this sector. They also agreed to continue to cooperate in geology and mines, particularly in the border areas between the two countries.

The communique also points out that the two countries hailed the successes achieved by the peoples of Mozambique and Zimbabwe in building a new society and the need to develop and strengthen ties of friendship and cooperation between the two peoples and governments. They stressed the importance of the Southern Africa Development Coordination Conference [SADCC] for the economic development and liberation of the peoples of the region considering it a contribution to the establishment of a new international economic order.

On the situation in southern Africa, the two parties strongly condemned the continued aggression by the terrorist apartheid regime against neighboring countries. They denounced and condemned acts of aggression against the People's Republic of Angola, particularly the attack on the Petrangol refinery in Luanda and the recent occupation of Angolan territory.

On the international situation, the two parties condemned the recent attempts to overthrow the socialist Government of the Seychelles with the participation of South African soldiers and mercenaries. They reaffirmed their support for the struggle of the Namibian people under the leadership of SWAPO and demanded an immediate implementation of Resolution 435. As for Western Sahara, the two heads of state condemned Moroccan maneuvers, demanding strict observance of the resolution of the 18th OAU summit, and Morocco's undertaking there.

The two leaders reiterated their militant solidarity with the Polisario Front and appealed for the admission of the Somali Democratic Arab Republic into the OAU. They also expressed their support for the struggle carried out by the PLO. [Word indistinct] and the people of El Salvador [word indistinct] and hailed the recent initiative for U.S.-USSR disarmament negotiations in Geneva.

The joint communique also says Robert Mugabe invited President Samora Machel to pay an official and friendly visit to his country.

Shortly before leaving Maputo, for Zimbabwe, Mugabe said he considered his visit to Mozambique to be a triumphal one.

SOUTH AFRICA

BOTHA SEES INCREASED INTERNATIONAL PRESSURE

LD241048 Johannesburg International Service in English 0300 GMT 24 Dec 81

[Text] The South African minister of foreign affairs, Mr Roelof Botha, has said pressure on South Africa's domestic policies will increase dramatically next year. In an interview with Radio South Africa he said the country's enemies would make 1982 a year of assault on South Africa. Pressure for an internationally acceptable solution in South-West Africa/Namibia would also increase. The Western proposals here were still under consideration, but it had to be reiterated that impartial treatment for all parties in the territory was a precondition for any settlement. Although unlikely, it was possible that South-West Africa/Namibia would become independent in 1982. During the year in general the economic backwardness of the African continent would once again be in the news.

JOHANNESBURG ON ZIMBABWE PROPERTY FORFEITURE ACT

LD241634 Johannesburg International Service in English 1500 GMT 24 Dec 81

[Text] Zimbabwe has published regulations under the emergency powers enabling the minister of home affairs to confiscate the property of anyone he believes to be an enemy agent. The emergency powers forfeiture of enemy property regulation 1981, published in the government GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY, may provoke a legal row in view of the provisions of the Lancaster House Constitution safeguarding property rights.

The regulation gives the minister of home affairs, Mr Richard Hove, power to order seizure of all the assets of a person if it appears as an enemy of the state. Reasons for this conclusion are given as the fact that the person has been or is acting in the interests of any foreign country or organization or that he has acted in a manner prejudicial to public safety or subversive to the authority of the government. The regulations give Mr HOve power to order forfeiture whether or not the person concerned is in or outside Zimbabwe.

ANTIAPARTHEID GROUP PROMISES VIOLENT ACTION

EA211220 Addis Ababa Radio Freedom in English to South Africa 1930 GMT 19 Dec 81

[Manifesto issued by the Umkonte We Sizwe organization on occasion of Heroes Day -- date not given]

[Text] Umkonte We Sizwe is a new independent body formed by Africans. It includes in its ranks South Africans of all races. It is not connected in any way with a so-called committee for nationalliberation, whose existence has been announced in the press. Umkonte We Sizwe carry on the struggle for freedom and democracy by new methods which are necessary to complement the actions of the established national liberation organization.

Umkonte We Sizwe fully supports the national liberation movement, and our members, jointly and individually, place themselves under the overall political guidance of that movement.

It is, however, well known that the main national liberation organizations in this country have consistently followed a policy of nonviolence. They have conducted themselves peaceably at all times, regardless of government attacks and persecution upon (?them) and despite all government-inspired attempts to provoke them to violence. They have done so, because the people prefer peaceful methods of change to achieve their aspirations without the suffering and bitterness of civil war. But the people's patience is not endless.

The time comes in the life of any nation when there remain only two choices: submit or fight. That time has now come to South Africa. We shall not submit; and we have no choice but to hit back by all means within our power in defence of our people, our future and our freedom. The government has interpreted the peacefulness of the movement as weakness. The people's nonviolent policies have been taken as the green light for government violence. Refusal to resort to force should be interpreted by the government as an indication to use armed force against the people without any fear of reprisal.

The methods of Umkonte We Sizwe must break with the past. We are striking out along a new road for liberation of the people of this country. The government policy of force, repression and violence will no longer be met with nonviolent resistance only. The choice is not ours. It has been made by the nationalist government which has rejected every peaceable demand by the people [words indistinct] and answered every past demand with force and yet more force, like in the past 18 months when virtual martial law has been imposed in order to break down peaceful nonviolent strike actions of the people in support of their rights.

It is now preparing its forces, enlarging commandos and [words indistinct], a full-scale military action against the people. The nationalist government has chosen the struggle form and massacre now deliberately as it did at Sharpeville. Umkonte We Sizwe will be at the frontline of the (?people today). It will be the fighting arm of the people against the government and policies of race oppression. It will be the striking (?force) of the people for liberty, for rights and for their final liberation.

Let the government, its supporters who put it into power and those whose passive toleration of the actions keeps it in power take note of where the nationalist government is leading the country.

We of Umkonte We Sizwe have always fought, as the liberation has fought, to achieve liberation without bloodshed and [words indistinct]. We do foresee, we hope even at this late hour, that our first action will awaken everyone to a realization of the disastrous situation to which the nationalist policy is leading. We hope that we will bring the government and its supporters to their senses, before it is too late, so that both the government and its policies can be changed before matters reach the desperate stage of civil war.

We believe our action to be a blow against the nationalist power for civil and military [word indistinct]. In these actions we are waiting in the [words indistinct] of all the people of this country -- black, brown and white -- whose future, happiness and well-being cannot be attained without the overthrow of the nationalist government, the abolishing of white supremacy and winning of liberty, democracy and full national rights and equality for all the people of this country.

Countrymen, comrades and friends: Once more Heroes Day is a hallmark event in our motherland in that it meant a sharp turn in our struggle. In its perspective, character and significance, it occupies a special history in our struggle.

Heroes Day is a day which by all means [word indistinct] to the historic and heroic battles deservedly fought and vaunted by our founding fathers in defense of our country and our land and dignity.

It is a true reminder and shining reflection of the battle fought and won at the 1838 battle of (Inwomwe) by King Dingaan's brave warriors and the morale-boosting 1879 battle of (Isangwane) by King (Petoya's) unrelenting warriors, who dealt a heavy blow against the British bully army.

Unkonte We Sizwe, whose sharp edge elongates by the day and whose handle extends into the hands of masses, workers, peasants, the youth, parents, and, indeed, all Christians in our country, and even intellectuals of our country, is a people's army.

Umkonte We Sizwe was founded by the necessary flow of events in our country and, in forming this army of the people, the oppressed struggling masses of our country, led by the ANC, had to admit and acknowledge the fact that the time comes in the life of any nation when there remains only two choices: submit or fight.

The time has now come to South Africa. We shall not submit, and there is no choice but to hit back by all means within our power in defense of our people, our future and our freedom.

ZAMBIA

PRESIDENT 'PERPLEXED' BY REAGAN'S POLICY

CA231214 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 22 Dec 81

[Text] President Kaunda urged the United States today to formulate a clear-cut policy on human rights. Dr Kaunda said while the United States' Government expressed commitment to human rights, its acts of supporting oppressive regimes contradicted this stand.

Speaking when American students from Colgate University called on him at State House this morning, Dr Kaunda said the American backing of human rights destroyers like the El Salvador junta conflicted with its stand on human rights. He said the Americans attitude of propping up oppressive regimes as a measure to counter the so-called communist threat would just render communism a good name because oppression was the sole problem and not communism. Zambia appreciated the human rights program by former President Jimmy Carter but was perplexed by the new Reagan administration's human rights policy because of its contradictions in reality. He said President Reagan's announcements earlier this year that America should not abandon racist South Africa because it was her wartime ally with essential minerals disappointed Zambia.

On the visit to Zambia of the students, who are on an exchange program, to the University of Zambia President Kaunda said Zambia viewed such visits as vital as it could broaden the scope of young people's culture. Dr Kaunda told the students, who have been in Zambia since September, that Zambia opted for one-party participatory democracy because it was for peace and stability and this was evidenced by the fact that all revolutionary changes have taken place peacefully. The freedom of speech was indicative enough that there was democracy in Zambia. On the operation food production scheme he said emphasis would lie on irrigation in order to fully utilize the many rivers in the country.

ZIMBABWE

MUGABE ON ILLEGAL ELEMENTS, VISIT TO MOZAMBIQUE

CA241242 Salisbury Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 24 Dec 81

[Text] The prime minister, Comrade Mugabe, says the government will soon take practical action against enemies bent on destroying the country. Comrade Mugabe was speaking to newsmen at Salisbury airport last night on his return from a 4-day official visit to the People's Republic of Mozambique. He said there are people who have become so used to illegality that they cannot adjust to the new situation in Zimbabwe.

The prime minister said these people are prepared to throw bombs and plant explosive devices in our armories in order to destabilize the economy. He said those who are not prepared to accept the policy of reconciliation have no place in Zimbabwe. The prime minister said these people must repent if they want to stay in the country or they can also remain in isolation for reeducation or discipline.

He said during his talks with President Machel of Mozambique they had emphasized the need of being vigilant against the enemy. Comrade Mugabe said the enemy is the Pretoria regime, which is working to destabilize the political and economic systems of both countries. He said despite the difficulties he was impressed with the advances taking place in Mozambique. Comrade Mugabe said the workers are all conscious [as heard] and disciplined. The prime minister said the state must participate in a vast manner to increase production as the case [as heard] of the Mozambique Government in the agricultural sector.

At the end of his visit, Comrade Mugabe and President Machel signed a friendship treaty. In a joint communique, the two leaders condemned the racial policies of the Pretoria regime and also gave their full support to efforts being made to obtain Namibian independence.

DECREE ALLOWS SEIZURE OF 'ENEMY AGENTS' PROPERTY

AB241750 Paris AFP in English 1727 GMT 24 Dec 81

[Text] Salisbury, 24 Dec (AFP) -- The Zimbabwean Government today announced new emergency measures which will allow it to seize the property of enemy agents with an administrative order.

A decree published by the official journal and carried by the ZIANA news agency in effect gives full power to Interior Minister Richard Hove to seize the property of anyone deemed to be an agent of a foreign power or who acts in a subversive manner or endangers public security.

The minister can thus confiscate the property of people either in Zimbabwe or outside the country. The action can be appealed, but any court move to cancel a seizure can be overridden by the president if the interior minister considers it against the interests of public security.